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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

British Inquiry Bares Methods Of Arms Firms

Lloyd George Charges Use of Rearmament Tales to Get Orders

Starts Costly Race

Battleships Sales Promoted to Give Higher Profits, Ex-Premier Alleges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—That the armor barons have now once more to their own financial advantage pulled the wool over the eyes of the peoples of Europe was the main theme of sensational evidence given by Mr. David Lloyd George before the Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of Arms here today.

This evidence, given in a quiet conversational tone by the white-haired "elder statesman" in the oak-paneled chamber of the Middlesex Guild Hall, is supported by a remarkable statement by Prof. William A. Bone in the current issue of the London Nineteenth Century Magazine.

German Arming Minimized

Professor Bone produces massed statistics to prove the physical impossibility of Germany having rearmed to anything like the vast extent which has been accepted in Britain as correct.

Mr. Lloyd George not only confirmed this doubt, but adds to it an explanation based on his own unrivaled experience of the wiles of armament firms. These firms, he alleges, have not only disseminated in each country insidious propaganda unduly magnifying the rearmament which is proceeding in rival states, but have put such emphasis upon those more particularly costly items—battleships.

The arms firms have thus succeeded in frightening each government into competitive action upon "an uncalled for scale," Mr. Lloyd George says. At the same time, he charges, the arms makers have induced a vast expenditure upon useless battleships simply because there is more profit to themselves in constructing these monsters than there would be in building destroyers and cruisers, which are likely to be infinitely more valuable in any future war.

Another point which has left a decided impression was also made by Mr. Lloyd George. It is that a colossal mistake is being made, also in the interests of arms makers.

Tests and Plans Overlooked

This mistake consists in failing to recognize that in order to be prepared for eventualities it is infinitely more important to carry out experiments, prepare plans, design models and plants and organize resources, so that the whole manufacturing strength of the nation may be thrown without delay at any moment into makng what is required, than to fritter away money as is being done now in making vast quantities of offensive weapons liable to become obsolete before they are used. Mr. Lloyd George, in this connection, quoted his own experiences in the World War.

Gilt on armament gingerbread melted by British tax rise: Page 6.

Little Trees Gain Over Big Ones In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia, now largely dependent in an economic sense on its huge lumber industry, must face the fact that the world will not require big trees in the future and must prepare to reorganize its whole industrial structure, the provincial Legislature was told by Dr. Allen Harris, a noted young Canadian natural scientist of the University of British Columbia. He declared chemistry had perfected methods of utilizing small trees and making out of them lumber now cut from the giant timbers which are the chief commercial product of British Columbia.

The University of Iowa, he said, had conducted experiments which had succeeded in making imitation wood of the highest quality and imitating every known species, out of peanut shells and cotton stalks.

Soon, he believed, the United States would require no further pulp and paper from Canada—a business which forms one of Canada's leading exports to its neighbor. Instead, the United States would meet all its own needs for raw material though the use of small trees, cut after 10 years' growth, and of other articles convertible by chemistry into an innumerable variety of commercial products.

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Poised for Flight to U. S.

Wide World — Hindenburg at Cologne

Famous Airship Which Is Starting Its First Trip to the United States

Airship-Bremen Talk Planned On Zeppelin's Trip

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., May 6 (AP)—Motors of the Hindenburg were put through final tests today and pronounced ready for the giant airship's first North American cruise, which begins tonight with 50 passengers and a huge cargo of mail aboard.

The Zeppelin's scheduled time of departure was 8 p. m. (2 p. m. E. S. T.), and it is due to arrive at Lakehurst, N. J., sometime Saturday afternoon.

An extra motor was taken aboard and technical appliances given a last tuning. More hydrogen gas was placed in the bags and two and one half tons of foodstuffs shipped.

The passenger list included Sir Hubert Wilkins, the explorer, and Lady Wilkins; Ministerial Director Karl Ritter of the German Foreign Office; William B. Leeds, tinplate millionaire and lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve, and Mrs. Leeds, and Lord Mayor Fritz Krebs of Frankfort-am-Main.

Although Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin designer and commander, will be aboard the Hindenburg as on its recent maiden voyage to South America, the ship again will be under the control of Capt. Ernst A. Lehmann.

A special wireless telephone conversation between Captain Lehmann and Commodore Ziegenbein, commander of the New York-bound liner Bremen is scheduled for Thursday evening.

Other wireless reports will be exchanged between the Hindenburg and both Friedrichshafen and Lakehurst, so actually four sending sets will be in operation.

Business Leaders Are Asked to Help Youth to Careers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—A special committee of well-known figures in the business world was appointed here yesterday by the American Youth Commission to find ways of spanning the gap now existing for young people between the completion of their education and satisfactory employment.

Members of the committee are Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company; Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad; Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission.

A conference will be called at an early date by this committee for the purpose of effecting a closer coordination in the future between formal education and work experience.

At the same time, the commission recommended the formation by every community in the nation of a youth council to develop its own plans for the care, education and employment of its youth.

"At present," it was explained, "there is too little relationship between an individual's education and his vocational adjustment to life, and there is often a long period between the time a youth leaves school and the finding of employment. The commission believes that it is socially desirable for society, through its schools, to maintain a relationship to youth until they have found their places in the vocational life of society."

Landon Slate Trails Hoover In California

Hearst-Merriam Faction Passed by Voters for Uninstructed Delegation

Obey Instructions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—A partial setback in Gov. Alf M. Landon's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination was recorded by the voters of California yesterday when they rejected a Landon delegation backed by William Randolph Hearst and Gov. Frank F. Merriam and preferred an uninstructed delegation supported by former President Hoover.

But many in the uninstructed group are reported to be favorable to Governor Landon. He expects to receive numerous California delegation votes at Cleveland. The importance of the defeat of the Hearst-Merriam slate is its revelation of the political handicap such a group of supporters constitutes. Moreover, it reflects on Governor Landon's tactics in accepting all supporters who came to Topeka to offer their allegiance, and is interpreted here as a sharp rebuke to his managers' efforts to get the Cleveland nomination along what are called the pussyfoot paths of least resistance

Landon Lead in South Dakota

In South Dakota, an uninstructed slate pledged to Governor Landon was running slightly ahead of the Borah slate. The Idaho Senator had expected to carry South Dakota. The Democratic vote was running strongly in Indiana. Incumbent Democrats appeared to be renominated, as did the Alabama House delegation and Senator John H. Bankhead. Senator Borah at Zanesville, Ohio, declared that if either Governor Landon or Colonel Knox goes to Cleveland "with a fair expression of the people that he is their choice, I'm not going to stand in the way."

Incomplete returns from California gave today a clear picture of what the final result would be. In 8482 precincts out of the State's 11,708 the Warren, or uninstructed delegation got 269,649 votes, while the Landon slate received 193,504.

Roosevelt Vote Piles Up

While this keen intraparty fight was on in Republican ranks, and should have brought out a sizable vote, President Roosevelt was rolling up the total of 594,042 votes in the same precincts. His opponents in the Democratic primary received: Upton Sinclair (Epic plan), 73,730; Representative John S. McGroarty (Townsend plan), 42,548.

The Roosevelt lead over his irregular or left-wing Democratic opposition was thus almost 6 to 1—just about the same advantage he held over the conservative right-wing opposition in Maryland on Monday, led by Col. Henry Breckinridge. But President Roosevelt's lead over the combined Republican forces of the Hearst-Merriam and Hoover factions, was five to four.

Since this vote was largely a "courtesy" ballot for the President, national Democratic leaders considered it an excellent showing, proving their claims that California has swung definitely into the Democratic column in the last two or three years. Many of the Sinclair ballots and some of the McGroarty votes are expected to be cast for President Roosevelt in November.

Governor Landon's defeat in California was in name only, since some of the Warren uninstructed delega-

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Federal Power Agency Advised For Northwest

Resources Board Points Out Need to Congress for Development

Co-ordination Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Congress was told by the National Resources Committee today that it should enact legislation at this session looking toward regional development of the mammoth new power facilities in the Pacific Northwest.

Transmitting its report to President Roosevelt, the National Resources Committee pointed out that Bonneville power will be available within 18 months and later power will be generated at Grand Coulee and other potential Columbia River projects.

"The establishment of a power agency is needed to begin without delay the important task of exploring the alternative possibilities of rate structure in relation to the developing industrial and economic problems of the Pacific Northwest," the committee declared.

For New Federal Agency

The committee told the President that it concurred in a recommendation of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission made some time ago "that a new and separate federal corporation agency should be established for the distribution and marketing of the power from the Bonneville Dam, and that such an agency might well consist of three members appointed by and responsible to the President.

"Such an agency," it was said, "would keep to the front the social and economic purposes underlying the Government's power development at Bonneville and ultimately Grand Coulee, and would secure for the whole region the benefits of this large federal expenditure."

Other recommendations made by the committee call for:

Items in Program

Adoption of a sales policy making rates similar over large areas, passing along economies in the prices of wholesale power to the ultimate consumer.

Construction of a superpower or grid system of connected transmission lines.

Provision of a continuous regional or interstate planning organization with federal financial assistance.

Application of a policy of intensive management for sustained yields on private and public forest areas.

Appraisal by Departments of the Interior and Agriculture of the economic feasibility of irrigation projects before they are developed.

Mexican Statistics Show 160,000 Aliens At Work in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first complete statistics on the number of foreigners in business in Mexico, as well as the occupations at which they earn their living, have just been made public here by the Department of National Economy.

At present there are 160,000 foreigners working in this country. The Spaniards dedicate themselves almost exclusively to commerce; the Chinese are distributed in commerce, agriculture and other industries; the Americans are the most widely distributed of all, as there is scarcely an industry which they haven't tried.

Without taking into account the various nationalities, the number of foreigners in each main industry is as follows: in domestic labors, 38,564; commercial activities, 28,577; in agriculture, cattle raising, etc., 16,181; in commercial industry, 9362; in professional work, 3198; in communications and transports, 961; in public administration, 642.

In Mexico as well as in other countries the preference of certain nationalities for certain types of work is very obvious. Only the Americans here have shown a tendency to investigate all types of activities. There are approximately 6000 of them in mining, agriculture, the professions, commerce and other industries and trades.

Ontario Federation Urged by Unionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A group of trade unionists are urging the establishment of an Ontario Federation of Labor, similar to the provincial federations in Alberta and New Brunswick, to deal expeditiously with provincial labor situations. The matter will be broached at the next convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The present provincial executive of the congress has power to deal provincially only with matters decided on by the convention, while provincial matters which arise after the convention and call for labor action seem to depend on the intervention of the labor council of the immediate locality, it was argued.

Stronger Sanctionist Front Urged to Cut Rome's Gains As Italy Plans Exploitation

Monitor Writer Recalls Slow but Sure Progress Made by Ethiopia

World Experiment In Partial Eclipse

Stronger Nations Aiding Weaker Real Issue in East African Debacle

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 6—The collapse of Ethiopia and the prospective imposition of a Roman peace, not only brings to an end a very ancient kingdom but also thwarts very precious hope.

Ethiopia was a very poorly organized state, wherein one tribe rather ruthlessly dominated several others. But progress was being made. Ethiopia's development and independence were a test case for the world commonwealth of states.

Making Slow Progress

The most backward of all kingdoms had joined the League of Nations and had asked its richer, wiser, more advanced brothers to help it get ahead. It engaged foreign advisers, opened schools, built roads, established some order, and was moving forward. Of course, progress was slow but Ethiopia, with justice, urged that its brothers show patience and good will.

Not the Moment

Millions of people from many lands thought the world had reached that stage in the development of international organization when the strong and wise would help the weak and simple. They believe the world would enable a struggling state to rise, instead of taking advantage of its weakness to pillage it. This is the hope that has been blasted.

Emperor Devoted and Wise

The man who undertook to lead forward this collection of backward tribes, Haile Selassie, showed himself devoted, persistent, moderate and wise. He sought association with the western world and introduced reforms just as rapidly as they could be enforced, striving ever to obtain co-operation between impatient youths and their conservative fathers. As he made these efforts to

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Governor of Rome To Rule Addis Ababa

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Rome, May 6

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, establishing Italian rule over Addis Ababa, named Giuseppe Bottai, Governor of Rome, as Civil Governor of the former imperial Ethiopian capital today.

Roman Fascists accepted this action as a carrying out of Premier Benito Mussolini's proclamation, after the occupation of Addis Ababa yesterday, that "Ethiopia is Italian."

Marshal Badoglio, commander-in-chief of the Fascist forces, telegraphed thanks to Premier Mussolini for the Duce's praise of the army and workers who effected the fall of Ethiopia's capital.

"We are all happy to have lived up to the country's expectation in our work," Marshal Badoglio said.

Italians in Gala Mood on Entering Ethiopian Capital

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WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY IN ADDIS ABABA, May 6—Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Northern Italian Army fulfilled its mission of occupation of Addis Ababa today, bringing Fascist rule to the capital of the former Ethiopian Empire.

At the head of a motor cavalcade of 1000 trucks and 30,000 troops, the Italian commander-in-chief entered Emperor Haile Selassie's capital at 4 p. m. (8:30 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday.

The troops found the French Sisters' Mission in flames and much of the city sacked from the native riots and pillaging since the Negus Negusti abandoned the seat of his Government last Saturday.

Americans Driven Out

The residents of the American Legation had been driven to the British Legation, guarded by barbed wire entanglements.

The Italian troops were fired on by brigands, hidden in eucalyptus

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, May 6

Sanctions—Italian Victory Revives Question

London—The world wrestles with a crucial question: Shall the Duce's triumphant shout, "Ethiopia is Italian," be permitted to adjourn collective action and dissipate the sanction front?

The League of Nations Union, the National Council of Labor, the National Liberal Federation, and many editors, are exhorting Britain to intensify sanctions until "Italian conquest" becomes ultimate defeat. The British Government, however, is buffeted from the other side by so-called realistic groups who urge the dropping of sanctions, the mak- of terms with Italy.

Italo-Ethiopian war costs of more than $500,000,000, reduction in Italian export trade of more than 50 per cent, shrinkage in Italian gold reserves of more than $36,000,000 a month, prospective high cost of colonizing Ethiopia—all these factors are cited by sanction advocates as proof that the League battle is half won rather than entirely lost.

Vienna—Hapsburg Restoration Held Timely

Vienna—Baron Freidrich von Wiesner, leader of the Legitimist Party in Austria, spearhead in the never-wearied drive to restore the Hapsburgs, today declared the time for restoration to be ripe. Reasons given:

(1) Italy's influence is growing in Central Europe.
(2) Britain's influence is waning.
(3) The Hapsburgs alone would provide an adequate guarantee that the "status quo" of Central Europe can be maintained against German and Italian aggression.

Archduke Otto von Hapsburg, descendent of a family that ruled in Europe for 16 generations and whose sway has extended over 20 nations, works ceaselessly to gain the throne. The same post war peace settlement that toppled Otto from the Austro-Hungarian throne shriveled and truncated the area of his domain. Now he argues through his spokesmen that his return to power would provide the best guarantee of the "status quo" or the post-war frontiers. Many students of international relations predict however, that the Hapsburg would want back their frontiers just as they want back their throne.

Politics—Uninstructed G. O. P. for California

Washington—Ballots rained on South Dakota, California and Maryland as the nation moved into the thick of heavy political weather.

The California primary was specified by this column on April 15 as the next major political promontory. Today the nation is atop that promontory.

As complex as a symphonic fugue, the California election reveals these statistical results for 9027 of the 11,708 precincts:

Uninstructed Republican slate, 279,672; Landon slate, 205,293.

The Democratic tabulations reveal: Roosevelt, 652,291; McGroarty, 46,652; Sinclair, 81,130.

Hoover Keeps Hold

Apparently these results admit of three generalizations:

1. Herbert Hoover, provided he can control the 44 uninstructed dele-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

State Budget Debate Continues Unabated
Governor Slated to State Ambitions Tonight
"Pressure Strike" of Woolen Workers Hinted
Fore River Trade Is Up 600 Per Cent in 15 Years

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

British Party Lines Cut by New Drive to Back League

Laborites Propose Increased Pressure

Government Hesitates But Powerful Forces Seen At Work in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—After the first shock of disillusionment which followed the Emperor's decision to leave Ethiopia, sanctionists here have begun to renew their campaign for continuance of the collective pressure on Italy until such time as Premier Benito Mussolini capitulates.

The League of Nations Union, the National Council of Labor, the National Liberal Federation have all come down heavily on the side of maintaining sanctions. The Laborites urge that the pressure should be "intensified."

Liberals Urge Action

Liberals implore the Government to "reflect before it is too late upon the awful consequences that have resulted and may still result from its policy of timorous inaction and half-heartedness."

The League of Nations Union, after a deputation had seen Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, issued a communiqué in which it declared that it "had not altered its conviction" that the policy of collective pressure "should still be carried out."

Powerful Influences at Work

The Government has not yet made up its mind. But powerful interests are at work urging it to drop sanctions forthwith and accept the "fait accompli." According to reports from Paris, Alberto Pirelli, well-known Italian industrialist, is taking part with Dino Grandi, Italy's Ambassador here, in attempts to persuade the Foreign Office to come to terms with Italy at once. The statement cannot be definitely substantiated, but there is no doubt that consultations are going on here and at Rome with a view to finding out Premier Mussolini's intentions—though to most people these are fairly obvious from his speech at Rome yesterday. The phrase, "Ethiopia is Italian," seems conclusive enough to require little explanation although it is noticed that the Duce did not actually use the word "annexation."

Can Winner Yet Lose?

Meanwhile sanctionists recall the fact that Earl Stanhope, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Lords as recently as April 29 that we have "to prove to the winning side—if there is a winning side—that even having won she is very much worse off and has failed." He also said: "So long as we can maintain the Sanctions Front I still believe Italy will find she is in a far worse position—her people, finances, trade—than she would have been if she had never gone to war."

Lord Stanhope is a Conservative, but it is probable a majority of other Conservatives would not accept this view today. Some do, but sanctionists are mainly found in the Opposition camp. The issue, however, cuts right across party politics.

Cecil Urges More Sanctions

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, while admitting in an article in today's Daily Herald that "it may be too late to save Abyssinia," in an interview published in the Manchester Guardian says: "We cannot say that Abyssinia has ceased to exist and until that happens we are not entitled to relax the existing sanctions. Indeed we ought to increase them." He added that we ought also to consider "whether or not Italy shall be turned out of the League."

As throughout the dispute, the attitude of the other League powers is expected to depend on Britain. There are indications that the Little Entente, as well as several of the British dominions, are prepared to continue sanctions if Britain gives the lead. The so-called neutral countries—the Netherlands and the Scandinavians—are understood to be holding a meeting in the next few days to decide what line to take.

Italian Guard Ends Watch at Legation; Marauders Disarmed

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Vice-Consul William M. Cramp notified the State Department at 6 a. m., Addis Ababa time (11 o'clock last night, E. S. T.), that the Italian guard around the American Legation in Addis Ababa had been withdrawn after disarming a number of natives in the neighborhood during the night.

"The Italian guard has left, having taken a number of rifles from natives in the neighborhood who had been firing during the night. I expect the Minister (Cornelius Van H. Engert) early this morning."

His report indicated to officials here that normal conditions in the vicinity of the bullet-scarred American diplomatic mission had been restored.

Minister Engert, at the time the message was filed, still was in the British Legation, where he and other members of the mission had taken refuge early yesterday morning.

Unity of Nations Vital to Peace

Lothian Foresees Taking of Resort to War From Covenant

Backs Peace League

By the Marquis of Lothian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—Italian occupation of Addis Ababa is going to raise some very difficult questions. It seems highly improbable that the League powers, having hesitated while the issue was in doubt to close the Suez Canal to Italian ships—the only action which would have forced Premier Mussolini to discuss a reasonable peace—will take any decisive action now Emperor Haile Selassie is in flight.

If so the world will be in the presence of another unrepentant successful violation not only of the Covenant of the League, which prohibits aggression, but of the international convention against the use of poison gas.

Peaceful Revision Not Used

However legitimate may have been Italy's claim for better economic conditions, and whatever the conditions of backwardness in Ethiopia itself, the fact that violence has once more succeeded and that revisions by pacific methods have once more failed is ominous reading for a world that wants peace.

Mussolini's victory is going to present a very difficult problem to Britain. There doesn't seem to be much reason to doubt that his ultimate object throughout has been to obtain a position in the central Mediterranean and in Ethiopia, which would enable Italy to become heir to Britain in the eastern Mediterranean if circumstances became favorable, such as the outbreak of another European war in which Britain was involved.

Italy has now to face the problem of creating a civil administration and policing a country nearly as big as France and very mountainous, and Britain has to consider how she is to deal with the menace thus created by Mussolini to her long established communications with the East through the Mediterranean.

But perhaps the most important aspect of the present crisis is the effect it will have on the League of Nations.

Efforts Must Be Unified

The League, standing as it does for unity of men and nations, symbolizes an eternal imperishable ideal. There can be no sure progress toward peace without some unifying organization among mankind.

But the recent experience has dealt grievous blows to the League in its present form. The first shock was the failure in Manchuria. The second was the withdrawal of Japan, Germany and Brazil following on the original abstention of the United States from the League. But the Ethiopian shock is by far the worst of all. Manchuria was far away. The United States and Russia were not then members of the League. Japan was already in partial occupation of Manchuria and the control of the Nanking Government over Manchuria was not very firm.

The conquest of Ethiopia, on the other hand, involved the clearest possible case of aggression. League

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Steps to Security

SO FAR from destroying the world movement for collective security and organized peace, Il Duce's seizure of Ethiopia by force of arms has aroused the nations to a deeper sense of their peril if the campaign for security is not pressed with redoubled vigor.

Many views have been set forth as to how the new situation should be faced, and the Monitor from time to time will print articles outlining proposals by leading political thinkers.

In the following article the Marquis of Lothian, former British Under-secretary for India and an acknowledged authority on international affairs, gives his solution of this vital problem.

Ethiopian Case Compels Re-exploring of Ways to Prevent War

Can Sanctions Win?

'League Must Go On'

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—"It is clear that the League of Nations must go on," said Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today. "In the modern world it is absolutely indispensable for the organization of international affairs."

Landon Delegation Loses In California Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

tion—so named for the state chairman who heads it, Earl Warren, an old friend of former President Hoover—are expected to support the Landon candidacy at Cleveland if events shape in that direction. Many of his supporters refused to vote for the Hearst-Merriam promoted Landon slate. The "Landon-for-President" clubs of Los Angeles openly urged their members to vote against the Landon list.

The national importance of the California primary thus does not lie in the selection of an uninstructed delegation, but in the blow it strikes at Governor Landon's watchful waiting strategy, based upon admission to the Landon band wagon of anybody who cared to climb aboard.

Now Pays Penalty

The California assembly, a group of young Republicans, spotlighted, by means of a nationally circulated pamphlet, the difficulties they had with various Topeka politicians, from the Governor down. They urged, months ago, that a Hearst-Merriam-backed Landon ticket would lead to defeat, and implored Governor Landon to avoid such allies.

But Governor Landon took the line that "you can't keep people from supporting you," and permitted the Hearst-Merriam group to put his name in nomination. Now his acquiescence has received a sharp rebuke from the voters.

Judgment on the Maryland results is being sharpened by the political experts today, and they conclude that while arguments as to the meaning of Colonel Breckinridge's 20 per cent protest-vote showing may last until election day, they nevertheless leave Maryland definitely on the "doubtful" list. James A. Farley's claims that Maryland is safely Democratic are no longer justified.

As Maryland Goes

Explanations general in Washington are not only the obvious one, that many Maryland Democrats don't like the New Deal, but that the state organization is disgruntled over patronage, and perhaps deliberately did not exert itself to roll up a strong Roosevelt vote. Having alarmed the Democratic higher command in Washington about results in November, they can extract many patronage promises.

Application of Colonel Breckinridge's percentage of dissent to the 1932 figures, reduces President Roosevelt's prospective lead in Maryland to 17,000 votes—a scant majority. From that lead must be subtracted the Republicans who voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and are now back in their own party. That is why observers are now putting Maryland on the doubtful list, and recalling that for about half a century, "as Maryland went, so went the nation."

Close in South Dakota

In South Dakota, returns from 1041 among 1941 precincts gave Governor Landon 25,071 votes and Senator Borah 23,021. This scant lead left the State doubtful, with the chances, however, of a Landon success.

In Indiana, counting 2011 of 3842 precincts, Democratic candidates polled 163,968 votes against 146,043 for Republican candidates, indicating that the State may remain in the New Deal column. Incumbent congressmen were renominated. Candidates sponsoring the Townsend plan or backed principally by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Union for Social Justice, fell behind the regular candidates.

Split in Alabama

A sharp split over the "handpicking" of Roosevelt delegates in Alabama was shown on the ballot, when the President received an overwhelming vote, but Leon McCord, present national committeeman, got a large majority over Matt Murphy, an Administration candidate. Senator Bankhead and the sitting congressmen were holding leads, although Representative George Huddleston, anti-New Dealer was farthest behind and may have to participate in the runoff.

The Republican state committee in Tennessee endorsed Governor Landon's candidacy, giving him the votes of four delegates at large, and a good prospect of most of the 13 other delegates.

Finally, Senator Borah's Zanesville speech came nearer to pledging his support for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, than anything he has previously said. But that it means Senator Borah is permanently on the Republican reservation, and will not "bolt" the Cleveland nominee, would be a rash assumption.

Nobody can tell until the nominee is chosen, where Senator Borah will stand. And even then, if the Idaho leader follows precedent and retires to his native state, there to work for his own Senate seat, his national stand may not be particularly clear or helpful to the Republican candidate.

Transvaal's Gold Still Leads World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aliwal North, S. Af.

THE Transvaal is still easily the biggest gold producing area, with an estimated output for 1935 of 10,768,000 ounces. This is 36 per cent of the world total and 280,000 ounces in excess of the 1934 production, according to statistics published here.

Russia retains second place with an output of 5,000,000 ounces, the United States is put third with 3,532,000, and Canada fourth with 3,254,000. The output of Russia, it is pointed out, has been trebled in the last five years.

Administration Seeks House Votes to Block Frazier-Lemke Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Administration leaders in the House are facing a busy week of vote-gathering under instructions to assure the defeat, if possible, of the inflationary Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Relief Bill. The measure has been held up for a year in the rules committee, but a vote at an early date, probably next Monday, has been forced under the discharge rule.

Every possible effort has been made by the Administration to keep the measure which would authorize under certain conditions the issue of new currency up to $3,000,000,000 at 1½ per cent interest from a direct vote in Congress. But a combination of inflationist and farm relief forces aided by Republicans delighted at the prospect of embarrassing Mr. Roosevelt finally succeeded last week in securing the 218th signature to a discharge petition which automatically forces the bill to the floor for a vote.

It is still the hope of the House leadership to defeat the measure in the House. Their party whips believe it can be done, but some astute vote estimaters in the chamber hold a contrary opinion. It certainly remains a possibility that the measure will reach the President's desk where he would presumably veto it. It is just that veto, which would unquestionably weaken Roosevelt strength in the farm belt, which Republicans would like to see and for which several have put their names to the petition, although opposed to the bill itself.

The bill authorizes the Farm Credit Administration to refinance all farm mortgages. The money is to be raised by bonds, but if these cannot be sold, the Federal Reserve is to accept them and issue the new currency to the farm administration.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

gates, has won his fight for some means of influence at the Republican convention.

2. Herbert Hoover, by successfully "putting over" the uninstructed slate, has temporarily, at least, broken the onward sweep of Landon victories.

3. President Roosevelt has (barring later contradictory tabulations) polled more votes than all his opponents, thereby moving close to California's vital 22 electoral votes.

Maryland's incomplete returns disclose President Roosevelt to have obtained 5½ votes to Col. Henry Breckinridge's 1.

South Dakota's as yet incomplete returns indicated that Landon ran slightly ahead of Borah.

Democratic Registrations High

The last few weeks have witnessed rapid-fire political developments. Democrats have read lilting predictions into primary outcomes. In Pennsylvania on April 28, the President swamped Col. Breckinridge by 20 votes to one. The Pennsylvania registration was acclaimed the largest on record, 150,000 greater than in 1932. In West Virginia, Democratic spokesmen claim to have built up the Democratic majority fivefold since 1932. The Republicans' 1932 majority of 172,000 in Oregon has shrunk to less than 100,000. Small towns in Massachusetts which formerly supported only three or four Democratic registrants emerged with 30 to 50 in the primaries, an unexpected development in rural New England.

Other Straws in Wind

Apart from the primaries, the formation of the Good Neighbor League was announced April 25. It is designed to counteract the American Liberty League and to unite certain progressive, pacifist and philanthropical groups behind President Roosevelt.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday announced his endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Landon Has Pole

In the Republican ranks, Alf Landon, Governor of Kansas, appears to have the inside track over Knox, Borah and other prospects. The lavish writing-in of Landon preferences in the Massachusetts primaries seemed to indicate great success for the probable Republican strategy of building up a candidate acceptable to both the industrial East and the West.

Nevertheless the Landon skies have been somewhat clouded by two events:

1. His defeat in California yesterday, which may be more apparent than real.

2. Senator Borah's recent attack, in which he has been interpreted as connecting Landon with the oil interests in his State. It is recalled that a promising Frank Lowden boom was dissipated by rumors directed against some of his political workers.

Many Delegates Chosen

The Republicans have now elected 685 of their 1001 delegates. Approximately 433 delegates are uninstructed. Landon's manager, however, has claimed at least 330 of these delegates. Definitely instructed for or indorsing Landon are about 112 delegates, Knox has about 78, Borah 21 and Vandenberg 38. Borah lays claim to a portion of the 57 Illinois delegates now claimed by Knox.

The Democrats have selected 552 of their 1100 delegates.

Balkan Entente—Rifts Closed at Belgrade

Belgrade, Yugoslavia — The Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Roumania, Greece and Turkey—have witnessed the closing of one of its potential rifts. Roumania has won from Turkey the guarantee that the Dardanelles would not be closed without consultation with its Balkan allies. Thus Turkey has purchased Roumanian acquiescence in its plan to fortify the Dardanelles. And a threatened breach in the Entente is closed.

Roumanian shipping has access only to the Black Sea. To enter the lanes of commerce, Roumania's ships must pass through the Dardanelles. Hence Roumania was particularly apprehensive about any development that might close the straits.

Greece and Yugoslavia, however, are at odds. Greece refuses to guarantee aid to Yugoslavia in case of conflict with Albania. Greece states that Albania is practically an Italian puppet state, argues that its interests are geographically distant. Greece is ever mindful of its exposed shore-line so vulnerable to Italian naval attack. Yugoslavia retaliates by stating it will not oppose Bulgaria's demand to rearm. Incidentally Bulgaria has been designated by many historians ts the only nation exclusively of the Balkans. Yet Bulgaria is not in the Balkan Entente.

Budget—British Inquiry Into Leakage

London—Britain has always taken elaborate precautons to insure the secrecy of its budget until it is taken from a red morocco box by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons. But this year, while the budget still lay neatly folded in "secrecy," insurance rates against increases in tea and income taxes kited skyward under heavy trading. And when the budget was read, it was disclosed that there were increases in both tea and income taxes.

Britain had obviously witnessed either an extraordinary display of prescience on the part of certain individuals or there had been a leakage. The Government has moved to investigate. A high court judge and two attorneys will take over the inquiry.

Townsend Trek Starts With Songs and Cheers

LOS ANGELES, May 6 (AP)—A crowd of 80 gray-haired men and women prayed, sang hymns and cheered yesterday as the Townsend plan caravan began its cross-country trek to Washington. They rode away in 20 automobiles on the first lap of a drive to relay a mass of pension-supporting petitions to Congress.

Leaders hope to have 10,000,000 signatures urging adoption of the McGroarty old-age pension bill—the Townsend measure—by the time the cavalcade reaches Washington. A crowd of 1000 pension advocates was on hand as the caravan moved toward El Centro, Calif., its first stop.

Two trucks resembling the prairie schooners of the California gold rush held the honor positions. In them will be stored the anticipated stacks of signatures, obtained in the swing across the country. The caravan is due in Washington May 16.

Film Firms Sponsor Fellowships to Aid College Dramatists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—A "bureau of new plays," sponsored by seven leading American film companies, is to seek new play-writing talent among college students and recent graduates, according to announcement made yesterday by Miss Theresa Helburn, of the Theater Guild. Six prizes of $500 each are to be awarded annually in addition to annual fellowships of $2500 and annual scholarships of $1200, as a means of subsidizing promising writers.

The first manuscripts will be receivable in November. The film companies are to have the opportunity in rotation of financing the production of plays regarded as suitable for stage presentation.

The $500 grants are to be outright awards in classes of plays defined as the best comedy or drama of human relations on a romantic or domestic theme, the best play on a social theme, the best melodrama, the best farce, the best satirical play and the best character play, modern or historic.

In some quarters, the establishment of the awards is regarded as a move by the film producers to ensure a supply to stories in the form of stage material from sources outside the membership of the Dramatists' Guild, which is engaged in a dispute with the New York play producers over various contract terms that include the division of money from sales of plays to the films.

A spokesman for Miss Helburn denied that there was any such intent in the establishment of the bureau of new plays.

Miners Consent To Wage Contract With Operators

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The full scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America today unanimously authorized its representatives to go ahead with the writing of a contract with anthracite operators after the major points had been approved at a miners-operators' meeting.

Conferees who broke a deadlock early this morning prepared to start final discussions at once.

John L. Lewis, president of the mine workers, said drafting of the document probably would be completed tomorrow.

The miners' scale committee met for two hours before Mr. Lewis announced it had approved the mediations which a subcommittee had carried on with operators' representatives.

Final Terms

Philip Murray, vice-president of the Mine Workers; Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, secretary-treasurer, and Martin Brennan, president of District No. Nine, were chosen to meet with three operators in drawing up the final terms.

While they and the operators declined to comment, it was reported by reliable sources that the present wage levels would be maintained under the new two-year contract and that a complete checkoff of union dues would be granted.

A form of equalization of working time in idle collieries also is expected to be granted, it was learned.

Seven-Hour Day Ahead

A seven-hour day in the second year of the contract also may be put into effect, these sources said. Miners now work eight hours a day, six days a week, and were seeking a six-hour, five-day week.

The equalization and hour questions, it was said, are tied up with a solution of the "stolen coal" problem over which operators have shown concern. They have asked the co-operation of the miners in settling this question, which is reported to involve about 10 per cent of total production.

With Government Help

The joint wage conference of 14 men, aided by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, reached a general agreement at 1 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The present contract, in effect for five and a half years, expired March 31, but was twice extended while the conference, in session since Feb. 24, sought to reconcile the divergent views of the operators and the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. McGrady informed Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins by telephone of the success that had crowned his efforts, and he said he expected she would advise President Roosevelt, who issued an appeal last week urging that suspension be avoided. More than 105,000 men are employed in the industry.

Bust at Carnegie Hall Honors Philanthropist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Generous acts of the late Robert E. Simon, philanthropist, were remembered today after friends unveiled a bronze bust of him in the lobby of Carnegie Hall, which he owned, yesterday. The bust, by Joseph Hovell, occupies a niche near one of Andrew Carnegie.

Presiding over the dedication was Mrs. Robert V. Russell, chairman of the Robert E. Simon Memorial Committee of the United Parent Associations, of which Mr. Simon was a founder. Mrs. Russell described four ways in which the committee was seeking to perpetuate Mr. Simon's memory. Besides the bust, they included the naming of a public school after the philanthropist, placing of a plaque in Town Hall and parental education projects.

Borah-Vandenberg Slate Named In Mock Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 6—Flags flew, banners waved, balloons soared and students shouted.

And Senators William E. Borah and Arthur H. Vandenberg as "candidates for President and Vice-President," respectively, swept to victory in the first mock Republican national convention ever to be held at Akron University.

Their nomination came at the end of the final ballot—the fifth—with a vote of 507, when Borah's "delegates" got the Ohio group to swing 30 of their votes.

Senator Vandenberg, Col. Frank Knox and Senator Gerald P. Nye were presented as candidates for the vice-presidential position and Senator Vandenberg secured the nomination on the first count. The vote was 533-468—0.

It took just three hours of parading, platforming debating, conniving and voting, to do this nominating business. From the opening gun of the huge parade to the final bugle blast, as darkness settled over the campus, the convention was a scene of seriocomedy. One minute the youthful orators were shouting angrily at their opponents, the next they were all joining in a loud laugh at one of the frequent hilarities which enlivened the proceedings.

At the conclusion of the session, Chester S. Wise, Akron attorney who acted as permanent chairman remarked, "This was a fine demonstration of the political interest which modern college students are showing. It was a genuine small-scale copy of the real thing.

Mr. Wise as keynote speaker, said: "For the past three years this country has been under a system called the New Deal," he said. "We agree that it is new but we are not so sure it is a deal. The Administration promised green fields and a delectable country. We have not reached them. Instead we are in a wilderness of exploded theories, unworkable idealism, unpractical hypotheses, unfilled promises."

Faulty Zoning Laws Blamed by Planners For Overcrowding

RICHMOND, Va., May 4 (AP)—Delegates to the national conference on planning assembled for informal discussion at a "zoning breakfast" today, preliminary to launching a comprehensive program on the current development of county planning.

Edward M. Bassett, counsel for the New York Zoning Committee, who presided at the breakfast, turned the gavel over to Marshal N. Dana of Portland, Ore., district chairman of the National Resources Committee, for the morning session.

Problems of modern day city housing and zoning occupied the conference yesterday.

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of The American City, asserted that "even in this year of enlightenment, 1936," regulations in some American cities would permit the housing of 100,000 persons on less than one tenth of a square mile.

"Boondogglers" in emergency relief work were encouraged in cities where there were no city plans or where plans were ignored, S. R. DeBoer, planning consultant of Denver, Colorado, told the approximately 200 delegates.

Charles B. Bennett, Milwaukee city planner, reported that research data on file with the Milwaukee planning commission was a detriment in the selection of that city for a $2,800,000 PWA housing project and a $7,500,000 resettlement administration suburban development.

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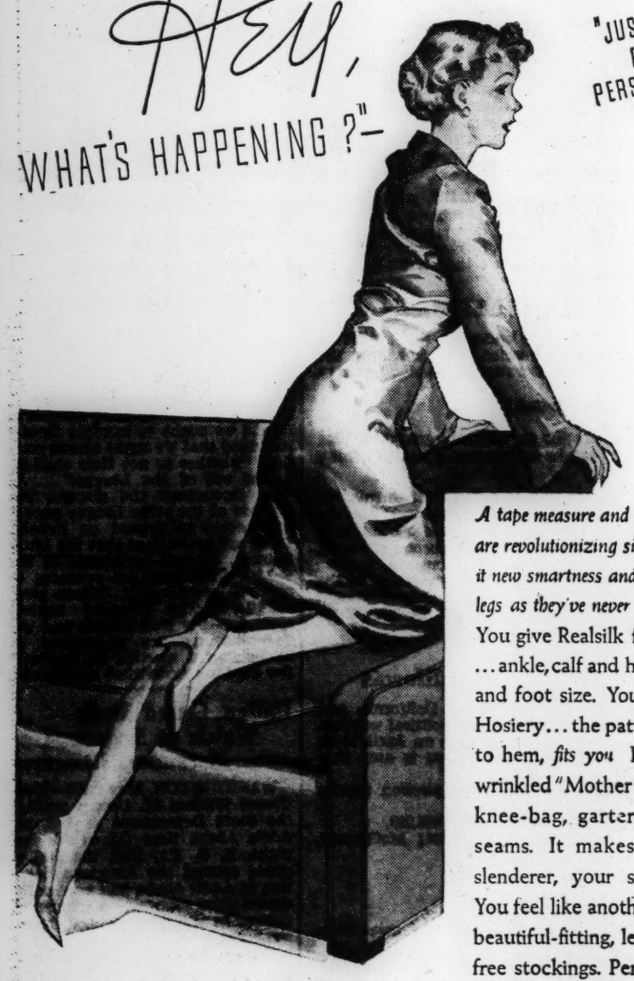
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Sherwood's 'Idiot's Delight' Wins Pulitzer $1000 Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Robert E. Sherwood, American playwright is the winner of the 1936 Pulitzer drama award of $1000 for his anti-war play "Idiot's Delight," a current Broadway production. Announcement of the award was made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, at the annual alumni dinner of the Columbia school of journalism at the Commodore Hotel last night.

Since this play does not deal specifically with American life, the advisory board of the school of journalism, in selecting it as the best drama of the current season, overruled its own regulation that a play to be considered for the award, "must deal preferably with American life." The announcement added that the advisory board had decided to abrogate the provision doing away with the possibility of an award going more than once to the same playwright.

Criticism of the award followed Dr. Butler's announcement, as has happened almost invariably in the past in connection with these bestowals by the Pulitzer jury. Clayton Hamilton, dramatic critic, said the choice violated the jury's own rules, which give preference to a play dealing with the American scene, which this play does not do, the scene being in Switzerland.

Harold L. Davis, formerly a cowboy, of Portland, Oregon, won the $1000 prize for his first novel, "Honey in the Horn," a tale of life in Oregon which previously won the $7500 novel prize awarded annually by Harper & Brothers.

"A Constitutional History of the United States," by Andrew C. Mclaughlin, professor emeritus of history at the University of Chicago, was selected as the best book of the year on history of the United States, the author being awarded a prize of $1000. It was published by the D. Appleton-Century Company.

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, won the biographical prize of $1000 for "The Thought and Character of William James," adjudged the best American biography "teaching patriotism and unselfish service to the people." It was published by Little, Brown & Co.

The poetry award was won by Robert P. Tristam Coffin with his book of verse called "Strange Holiness," published by Macmillan Company.

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year, a gold medal costing $500 was awarded to the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette for its campaign against corruption and misgovernment in the State of Iowa.

Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, and George B. Parkerm, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, were awarded $500 each for distinguished editorial writing during the year.

Lauren D. Lyman of the New York Times won the award of $1000 for the most distinguished example of reporting for his exclusive story revealing the departure of the Lindbergh family from the United States.

A posthumous award of $500 was given Will Barber of the Chicago Tribune for his reports of the war in Ethiopia.

No prize for a cartoon was made this year.

Honorable mentions for distinguished foreign or Washington correspondence were awarded to Webb Miller of the United Press for his reports of the Italo-Ethiopian war; to Ashmun Brown of the Providence (R. I.) Evening Journal, for his Washington correspondence; to Jay G. Hayden of the Detroit (Mich.) News for a series of political articles written on a tour of the United States, and James A. Mills of the Associated Press for his story on the leasing of Ethiopian oil concessions to the Standard Oil Company.

Because of the strict secrecy surroundinng the announcement of the awards, not even the prize winners themselves knew of their selection until the public announcement made by Dr. Butler. In recent years it has been the custom for prize winners to be honor guests at the dinner, but this practice has been discontinued. This year's winners were notified by telegrams sent immediately after the public announcement.

The selection of Mr. Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight" as the most outstanding play of the season did not receive the backing of the New York Drama Critics Circle or the Dramatists' Guild. Earlier in the season the Drama Critics' Circle voted Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset" the best of the current dramatic productions, while the Dramatists' Guild gave the palm to "Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley

Both of these plays, however, were ineligible for the Pulitzer prize because of the regulation adopted last year by the advisory board prohibiting the awarding of the prize to the same playwright more than once.

Three traveling scholarships of $1500 each, awarded annually to students in the Columbia University school of journalism for the study of social, economic and political trends went to Sevellen Brown of Providence, R. I.; Helen Beal of Delaware, Ohio, and Louis H. Birnbaum of Cleveland.

The alternates named were: John A. McWethy of Aurora, Ill.; Philip D Taylor of Bloomington, Ind., and Wirt McClintic Mitchell of Fayette, Mo.

The music scholarship award, worth $1500 to "The student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction" went to Samuel Barber of New York City. Mr. Barber was nominated for the award by a jury composed of members of the teaching staffs of the Columbia University department of music and the Institute of Musical Art.

Sigmund Kozlow of Maspeth, Queens, won the $1500 scholarship awarded annually to the art student in America "who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving in the National Academy of Design."

Members of the advisory board of the school of journalism who have responsibility for the final selections are Dr. Butler, Kent Cooper of the Associated Press; Julian Harris of the Chattanooga Times; Harold S. Pollard of the New York World-Telegram; Arthur M. Howe; Frank R. Kent of the Baltimare Sun, and Robert Lathan of the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen and Times; Robert Lincoln O'Brien of the United States Tariff Commission; Rollo Ogden of the New York Times; Stuart H. Perry of the Adrian (Mich.) Daily Telegram; Marlen E. Pew of Editor and Publisher, and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the school of journalism.

Robert Sherwood Who Wrote Pulitzer Play Is Author of Seven More

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Robert E. Sherwood, whose anti-war play, "Idiot's Delight," was named winner of the 1936 Pulitzer prize for drama, is 40 years old, and has written eight plays.

He had his first great success as a playwright at 31, when his play, "The Road to Rome" was produced. His plays, "Reunion in Vienna," and "The Petrified Forest" also were ranked by critics as among the best modern American dramas. He is now visiting in England.

He began his literary career as a magazine writer. He was dramatic editor of Vanity Fair and later was editor of Life.

He was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., attended Harvard University and left when the United States entered the World War to join the Canadian "black watch"—the forty-second highlanders. When the war ended he returned to Harvard and was graduated.

In "Idiot's Delight," in which Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt are now playing on Broadway, Mr. Sherwood makes use of his World War experiences.

N. J. Legislators Seek Relief Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 5—A joint legislative committee is at work here today to frame a program for permanent funding of emergency relief that will stand a chance of receiving favorable action by the two Houses and will report to a party caucus on Wednesday afternoon.

Division already has appeared in the committee, one side favoring Gov. Harold Hoffman's proposal for new taxes and the other demanding economies in state government and diversion of funds from other agencies to relief. One of these latter proposals is to take approximately $8,000,000 from the highway department and divert it to emergency aid, a recommendation that is meeting strong opposition.

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Rolling Homes Follow Trails of Covered Wagon

Successors to crude vehicles of middle of last century fitted with all the modern appliances for adequate and comfortable housekeeping while enroute over the highways and byways of America.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"A Rolling Home" gathers no moss—but it leads to plenty of scenery, and today thousands of American families are preparing for annual vacation treks in modern homes mounted on wheels as the idea of trailer traveling gains in popularity.

The covered wagons which roll along America's highways and byways are modern in every sense of the word. They are attractively styled, scientifically engineered for weight distribution, roadability and elimination of air resistance. Their interior is as comfortable and as adequately equipped as the modern home. They have a completeness of household, sleeping, dining and culinary provisions which finds response in the average woman's housewifely instincts.

More Than 250,000

Figures recently eleased show that the e are now more than 250,000 of these trailer coaches being used by people today. Many families have them for year-round homes, while others hook them on to automobiles and start off for new terrains to visit national parks, mountains, and lakeland playgrounds.

Until late in 1934 the trailer of the house type was chiefly confined to families with diminished income or retired couples. From these people came the first large group of trailer enthusiasts. Next came men following professions and trades whose demand covers the nation and who acquired trailers so they could move about from place to place with their families. They found in such a scheme of living the opportunity of being with their family, and also having the privilege of moving on whenever the urge presented itself.

Solution of Problem

The movement, insofar as the possibilities of these mobile homes on wheels go, is providing a solution to the high cost of houses and apartments. Many families are solving their economic problems by living in these trailer coaches. They are finding that it possible to live comfortably for but half of what present living conditions entail, with the advantage of mobility. And if families find traveling irksome they can settle down and have all the privileges of a fixed residence.

Today's rolling homes are now offered the public in a number of models and sizes on similar buying terms as automobiles. They combine home facilities such as the people of today demand with mobile speed in keeping with automobile travel.

Seeing America

Because of the complete housekeeping facilities the trailer coach of today affords thousands of small families of limited income a solution of their problem of how to see America's outdoors.

Already there are more than 15,000 trailer camps in operation, where for a small weekly charge trailers are provided with parking space and recreational and camp facilities, including power lines and sewage connections. While these are as yet chiefly in the South, more and more northern towns and cities are providing such trailer camps within their gates. Very soon every community seeking to attract tourist travel will have such trailer camps or else be wiped off the tourists' itinerary.

There is becoming apparent a definite trend toward larger, more spacious living trailers and in meeting that demand the manufacturers have had to solve new problems in distribution of weight. Whereas two years ago the buying demand was for the smaller models that sell around $400 to $450 complete, the call is now for the larger 17 to 22 foot models that are offered today at prices ranging from just below $800 up to $1200.

Growing Industry

Thus has been created a new and growingly important industry within the automobile world. Now out of its swaddling clothes, the trailer coach industry may be compared to the automobile industry in its early days. Already, at least in the case of the leading covered wagon plant, produced on an assembly line using skilled labor and mass production methods, the manufacture of travel trailers seems destined to become the outstanding development in the automotive field of recent years.

There are growing rumors that at least two of the larger automobile corporations are eyeing this lusty progeny with a view to undertaking production as part of their activities.

Truly does the covered wagon era appear to be returning, though in a new and modern setting. It is a great life that these rolling homes open the door to one that, during the next few years, millions of Uncle Sam's sons and daughters are going to take to.

Upper Left © E. M. Newman From Publishers'

Rolling Along in a Rolling Home

Upper Left—Multnomah Falls in Oregon, on One of the Trails of the Trailer. Upper Right—Interior of a Trailer, Showing the Completeness of Equipment and Homelike Atmosphere. Center—A Group of Early Covered Wagons. Lower—A Modern Covered Wagon in the Land of the Buffalo

Ketchikan Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Ketchikan gained more than 300 residents by immigration between Seattle and Ketchikan in the first three months of the year, a study of travel statistics shows. The gain is due primarily to the usual spring influx of seasonal workers.

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Pulitzer Prize Paper Sees Iowa Gambling 'Crusade' Nullified

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 5 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today wiped out "graft" cases against 31 persons indicted in a "crusade" which won the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette a Pulitzer prize.

The high state court held the indictments invalid. Its action marked the legal death of charges that a statewide graft and protection setup in connection with alleged protection for operators of slot machines existed and extended "into the State House in Des Moines."

Verne Marshall, editor of the Gazette, made the charges which prompted the original investigation by a special Woodbury County grand jury. The Pulitzer award which his paper received last night was for "the most distinguished and meritorious public service" among newspapers in his campaign.

The Woodbury County grand jury indicted in all 45 persons on 80 counts. Most of the charges were for alleged gambling (slot machine) conspiracy. The State claimed slot machine operators paid for "protection" from law forces.

Attorney General Edward L. O'Connor was the only one of 45 defendants named in the oringial indictments who faced trial. He was acquitted.

Legion Heads Accept Compromise on Aliens

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6 (AP)—The American Legion executive committee voted May 4 to recede from a part of its program for strict immigration regulatory legislation and accepted a compromise plan, much of which is incorporated in a bill pending in Congress.

The Legion, in its original program, had urged the compulsory finger-printing of all residents of the United States, and the prohibition of immigration for a 10-year period.

Under the compromise the organization proposed broader powers for the United States Department of Labor in ordering the deportation of criminal and undesirable aliens.

Society Pays Honor To Famous Women From New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Five women of New England whose busts are in the Hall of Fame at New York University were honored by New York City Colony, National Society of New England Women, today, when Mrs. George Howard, president of the colony, presided over the placing of wreaths on these busts. Busts of seven women are in the Hall of Fame, five of these being busts of women born in New England. They are:

Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, whose centennial will be celebrated in 1937; Emma Willard, pioneer educator for whom the Emma Willard School at Troy, N. Y., is named; Maria Mitchell, first woman astronomer; Charlotte Cushman, noted Shakespearean actress, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Assisting in the ceremonies were Mrs. Parlan Semple Jr., president-general of the National Society New England Women; Mrs. John Foster McMillan, chaplain-general; Mrs. Mary Lyon Abberley, Mrs. Hannah Cushman Howes, Mrs. George Stowe, Mrs. William W. Erwin, president of Twelfth Night Club; Mrs. Marion Gaylord Atwell, Mrs. A. H. Bridge, Miss Alice D. Butterfield and Mrs. L. F. Crumb.

Legislators Ponder $83,000,000 Taxes For Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 5—The Pennsylvania Legislature, in extraordinary session, today has before it a schedule of new taxes prepared by Gov. George H. Earle calling for $80,650,000 in new levies to meet the State's fiscal needs until the 1937 session and $2,634,666 for social security that would enable the Commonwealth to benefit from federal legislation.

The special session began last night, when Governor Earle put his program before the lawmakers. He would increase the personal property tax by three mills, eliminate the exemption of securities of corporations now paying a capital stock and foreign franchise tax and would impose a graduated license tax upon chain-store organizations based on the number of stores.

He also proposed a 10 per cent tax on the sale of liquors to consumers and an excise tax on the sale of electric energy, both retail and wholesale; an increase in motor vehicle license fees upon heavy trucks and trailers and an increase of 4 per cent in the corporate net income tax rate.

Governor Earle also asked for funds for flood relief and control. A fight impends in the Legislature over the whole relief program.

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Franc Seen in Peril Despite Denial by French Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 6—Despite official assurances that the franc is in no danger and therefore no special measures will be taken by the French Government to protect it, financial circles here continue to take a very serious view of the French monetary situation.

Exports of gold in large quantities to buy foreign currency are still causing grave concern although the financial tension has been lessened somewhat by the Government's reassuring statement last night to the effect that there is no need for a gold embargo and none will be applied.

Anxiety Over Franc

Anxiety over the fate of the franc nevertheless remains the dominant factor in the political picture at Paris today, overshadowing even apprehension at the consequences of the triumphal Italian entry into Addis Ababa.

The present Government's decision to remain in office until June, however, has in the opinion of most observers postponed action on the franc for a few weeks at least—though a sudden surprise move remains possible if the incipient monetary panic becomes accentuated.

What of League?

Furthermore the announcement that both Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin and Minister for International Affairs Joseph Paul-Boncour will go to Geneva for the League's Council meeting May 11 has raised in official circles the problem of France's attitude toward Italy's annexation of Ethiopia and toward the League of Nations generally.

"Save What's Left"

There are two opposing trends in opinion on both these questions. One is briefly summarized by the conclusion in the Socialist organ Le Populaire today which acquires added significance in view of the fact that the Socialists will dominate the next Cabinet. It says: "Mussolini's victory in Africa is not a colonial victory; it is a victory over the League, which it shakes down to its very foundations. If the League is not saved and consolidated, the Ethiopian war will be—like the war in Tripoli in 1911-1912—prelude to a world war."

The other view, which finds fervent supporters in present governmental circles, is that the only thing to do is to close the eyes to the fate of Ethiopia and to welcome Italy back into the European fold with redoubled efforts to enlist her forces on the side of the "status quo powers."

Some doubts are indeed expressed whether Italy, intoxicated by her success in Africa, will curb for very long her expansionist aims in the Adriatic. But this is generally termed a minor issue in comparison with the importance of reconstituting the Stresa Front.

A middle course with conciliation and temporization is expected to be followed by the present Government for the few remaining weeks of its existence, leaving the decisive choice to be made after the constitution of a new Government in early June.

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Italy Plans to Exploit Great African Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 6—Now that the first stage in building the "Fascist Empire" has been triumphantly concluded—and in the Duce's words, "Ethiopia is Italian"—the question what is to be the next stage is uppermost in everybody's thoughts.

In his speech last night Benito Mussolini emphasized Italy's onward march must now be made "in peace." He stated in the strongest terms the determination to defend the "shining victory" with the same firmness with which that victory has been gained. Now he is expected to turn attention to starting a colonization program as soon as possible.

Force for Exploitation

There are already 500,000 Italians in East Africa—a force sufficient to enable the work of pacific exploitation to be begun almost at once. Reports, which cannot yet be confirmed, have been current here for some time that Italy has already been assured of financial assistance from outside quarters, including the United States, to start her job in Ethiopia. And judging by the imposing amount of work already done by 100,000 Italian laborers under most difficult circumstances, it may be safely assumed that Italy intends to go ahead with her colonial program on a scale unprecedented for a similar enterprise.

The immediate problem which Italy has to settle is the elimination of diplomatic difficulties and obstacles which certainly exist against the wholesale annexation of Ethiopia by Italy—for there is now no more doubt that annexation is the Duce's aim.

Two fundamental points which are expected to guide Italy's diplomatic action to obtain formal recognition of the present "De Facto" situation are: First, the knowledge that her own co-operation with the great European powers is needed to restore peace in Europe on a firm basis; and, secondly, the determination not to be robbed in any way of the fruits of her victory.

Time to Lift Sanctions

The general feeling in Italian quarters is that the League of Nations will now be forced more or less reluctantly to recognize that sanctions have failed, and since hostilities have now officially ceased sanctions can be removed without much loss of prestige.

An interesting indication that Italy considers the lifting of sanctions imminent is the announcement made today that restrictions concerning the size of newspapers has been partly removed for the month of May. Whether Italy's optimism is justified is still uncertain but undoubtedly the outlook today as seen from Rome is distinctly more optimistic than it has been for many months.

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Regina to Replace Unseated Aldermen In Debt for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Preparations are under way for a civic by-election in Regina to elect aldermen to replace T. G. McManus and Peter Mikkelson, who held posts as labor aldermen on the city council but who have been unseated.

The pair were in debt to the city for relief at the time of signing candidate's declaration papers which contained among other things the statement that they were not in debt to the city.

The court of appeal recently upheld the police court action which resulted in their departure from the city council. They will be candidates for re-election.

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Italians in Gala Mood on Entering Ethiopian Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

groves, as they entered the town, but there were no casualties.

Both native and foreign populations greeted the Italian occupation with cheers, welcoming a feeling of security after four days of the wildest kind of experiences.

Marshal Badoglio formally reopened the Italian Legation which had been closed since Count Luigi Vinci-Gigliucci, former Minister to Ethiopia, left Oct. 26, 1935, after 16 days of defiance to Ethiopian demands that he depart.

"We Made It!"

The commander-in-chief addressed his troops, extending thanks for their labors in achieving the capture of Addis Ababa.

"We made it," Marshal Badoglio said proudly.

"Is the war over?" this correspondent asked him.

"There is no enemy, therefore this must be the end," the commander-in-chief replied.

Preceded by native Eritrean Askari on foot, the great motorized column, commanded personally by Marshal Badoglio, left Dessye, former field headquarters of Emperor Haile Selassie, April 28.

Thirty thousand troops took part in the spectacular advance, moving along two pathways and finally pinching off Addis Ababa from two sides in accordance with the Marshal's favorite strategy, used often in the seven-month conquest of the country—a job most military authorities thought would require at least two years.

The Italian Force

The main column with Marshal Badoglio comprised 1000 trucks, tremendous quantities of supplies and water, the entire Sabauda division and a mixed regiment of companies of Bersaglieri, "Blackshirts" of the Jan. 23 Division, Marines, Grenadiers, Frontier Guards and Engineers.

There were also four batteries of artillery, so everything in Italy's war services except a warship was represented in the line.

The column included correspondents and two field radio stations. It was accompanied by airplanes roaring constantly overhead.

The Course

The cavalcade swung out of Dessye to the southeast on a truck road built for Haile Selassie by a Swiss engineer in 1932 after the Negus had modernized his army.

Along the old imperial highway to the west, 200 kilometers (125 miles) nearer Addis Ababa, went two brigades of native Eritrean troops, commanded by Gen. Allessandro Pirzio-Biroli and Brigade Commanders General Gallina and Brigadier General Tracchia.

The imperial highway, which they traversed afoot, was little more than a caravan trail straight over the mountains.

Marshal Badoglio considered it safer to move the trucks along the semicircle route of the Selassie Highway, though it was longer, because it ran halfway through friendly Galla territory.

The older, straighter imperial road headed through Haile Selassie's own Shuan territory.

Beautiful Country

With the Eritreans far ahead on the old road, the motor cavalcade passed through startlingly beautiful mountain country.

This force covered 125 kilometers (about 78 miles) the first day, and toiled 75 kilometers (about 47 miles) the second day, clearing away many land and rock slides started by imperial troops who retreated after the northern battle of Mai Ceu.

The cavalcade roared through blistering heat of Central Ethiopia and had to ford dozens of rivers.

After the first two swift-moving days, it was necessary to halt for 2½ days at Macfud, on the River Robi, allowing the Eritreans ahead to clear the road and occupy strategic positions close to Addis Ababa to assure success in the final stages of the advance.

The road cut sharply to the west again after Macfud, swung in the direction of Debra Birhan, circled east again to Degiat and then took another half-circle east to Addis Ababa.

Soldiers in Gay Mood

The atmosphere throughout the march was joyful, the troops camping each night in tents and gathering about roaring fires for song fests.

Daily dramas were provided during the march by bombing planes swooping within 10 feet of the tents. Nightly, veterans of engagements all along the line got together to talk over their experiences.

The fare was corned beef, with what vegetables we could buy from natives.

Hundreds of natives, still not sure of their positions, were seen in the mountains, hesitant to come out of hiding.

Marshal Badoglio proclaimed that natives, even if they had fought against Italy, could submit and gain pardons if they appeared within one week.

One small engagement marked the entire movement from Dessye to Addis Ababa, Askari killing 14 Ethiopians. Occasional snipings were the only other incidents.

Duce Hails 'Shining Victory'

By the Associated Press

ROME, May 6—The complete text of Premier Benito Mussolini's address yesterday follows:

Blackshirts of the Revolution: men and women of all Italy, Italians and friends of Italy beyond the mountains and seas:

Marshal Badoglio telegraphs: "Today, May 5, at 4 p. m., at the head of the victorious troops, I entered Addis Ababa."

"War Is Finished"

In 30 centuries of our history Italy has lived memorable hours, but this today certainly is one of the most solemn.

I announce to the Italian peoples and to the world the war is finished.

I announce to the Italian people and to the world peace has been re-established. It is not without emotion, without pride, that after seven months of fierce hostilities, I pronounce this great word, but it is strictly necessary for me to add it is our peace, Roman peace which is expressed in this simple, irrevocable, definite phrase—"Ethiopia is Italian."

It is Italian in fact because it is occupied by our victorious armies. It is Italian in law because of the law of Rome and civilization which triumphs over barbarities, justice which triumphs over cruel whims, redemption of miseries which triumph over slavery.

Ethiopians Want Peace

With the population of Ethiopia peace is already an accomplished fact. The populations of the Empire of the Lion of Judah have demonstrated with the clearest sign their desire to live and work tranquilly in the shade of the Italian tri-color.

The chiefs and rases are defeated and the fugitives do not count for anything and no force in the world can make them count for anything

In the mass meeting Sept. 2 I solemnly promised I had done all possible to avoid that the African conflict should become a European war. I have maintained that undertaking, and more than ever I am convinced that to disturb the peace of Europe means the collapse of Europe.

Will Defend Victory

I must immediately add that we are ready to defend our shining victory with the same intrepid, irrevocable decision with which we achieved it.

We feel thus we interpret the will of the African combatants, of those who are dead, who have gloriously fallen in combat, whose memories will remain engraved for generation and generation in the hearts of all Italians and those other hundreds of thousands of soldiers and Blackshirts who in seven months' fighting have accomplished such prodigies as to force the world to unconditional admiration.

Praise to Workmen Also

To them goes profound, devoted acknowledgment of the fatherland and such acknowledgment goes also to the hundred thousand workmen who, during these months, have worked with superhuman zeal.

This of today is a great date for the Blackshirt Revolution and the Italian people, which resisted and which do not bend under the siege and Geneva hostility, deserve to live in this great hour.

Blackshirts of the Revolution and men and women of all Italy: A milestone in our march has been reached, we will continue to march to peace. We will face with our courage, faith and determination the undertakings which await us tomorrow.

Viva l'Italia! May this cry arise to the combatants who are, perhaps, waiting for it in African lands.

Strict Press Law In Bulgaria Makes Reporting Perilous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BULGARIA, Sofia—The Sofia Government has worked out a new press law which is going to make the work of Bulgarian editors and foreign correspondents extremely difficult and dangerous. Anyone who receives recompense from a foreigner for giving information that may be detrimental to Bulgaria or its régime is to be liable to a long term of prison:

Anyone publishing, even within the country itself, reports that might have an unfavorable effect on Bulgaria's financial situation may be put in prison for 10 years. For example, if the Bulgarian National Bank made an issue of paper money, thereby taking a step toward inflation, it would be considered treason for anyone to announce that fact. A finance minister thus becomes an absolute dictator. No citizen dares protest against any measure he may take.

The Government, fearing to restore the power of self-government to the masses, is trying more and more to throttle public opinion.

Weapons Found in Prison

JACKSON, Mich., May 6 (AP)—Southern Michigan prison guards, in a surprise search early today, seized 500 knives, blackjacks and other weapons from the cell blocks. All of the weapons had been made from materials gathered by inmates from the prison industries, officials said. Warden Jackson ordered the search after a battle last Saturday in which five guards were beaten.

Slow but Sure Drive Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

bring his people within the course of one or two decades from the middle ages to modernity he had constantly to resist rival tribal chiefs and covetous foreign powers. At the end he was compelled to lay down the shovel and take up the sword.

Hoare-Laval Plan Better?

The tragic disappearance of the free Ethiopian state leads one to believe that statesmen, the press and individuals who sympathized with Ethiopia were mistaken in resisting the "Hoare-Laval Peace Plan." All was eventually lost, where much might have been saved. In December, at least, a small Ethiopia might have been preserved.

Moreover, the League action against Italy's aggression was morally weakened by the fact that many states belonging to the League had earlier taken large parts of the world for themselves. Italy seemed to be doing only what others had done.

Italy May Help

In spite of this disaster many hope that Italy will help the Ethiopian peoples to advance as other empires are helping their colonies, and also that the world shall gain wisdom from this triumph of force and forthwith arrange the whole question of raw materials and free lands in such a way as to deprive any further aggression of all gains.

Issue of Ski Stamps In Austria Sold Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—While the representatives of 20 nations were striving for the prizes offered at the great ski contest of the F. I. S. (International Federation of Skiers) at Innsbruck, Tyrol, recently, philatelists of Vienna were vying with as much ardor and determination for the new F. I. S. postage stamps issued by the Austrian postal administration.

Seventy thousand sets had been printed, yet this supply was not sufficient to supply the demands of the public. The price "on the curb" shot up more than 100 per cent at once.

In view of the great interest manifested in special sets of Austrian postage stamps, it has been decided to supplement the costume series (Trachten serie). They will bear the picture of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss.

Unity of Nations Vital to Peace, Lothian States

(Continued from Page 1)

members felt that unless they could vindicate the Covenant in this case its validity as a system of universal security would disappear.

After making every possible effort to induce Signor Mussolini to call off his attack, they declared Italy the aggressor and 50 member nations agreed to impose economic sanctions against him. But neither the threat nor imposition of sanctions sufficed to prevent aggression or to deflect it, to deprive Italy of victory or save Ethiopia from overwhelming defeat.

Unwilling to Risk War

The fundamental reason has been that members of the League have from the start shrunk from driving their opposition to Italy to the point of war. Signor Mussolini repeatedly declared oil sanctions or closing of the Suez Canal would mean war.

League members were unwilling to face the risk involved in testing whether the Italian declaration was a bluff or not because it might involve them in war. They have recoiled from war for two reasons. First, because war, even a police war, involves killing hundreds of thousands of noncombatants and letting loose on their own countries the horrors Ethiopia itself has witnessed.

And second, because with Germany and Japan outside the League any war between Italy and League powers might have spread into a general war and involved killing not of thousands but of millions.

Sanctions Must Be Total

It is now quite clear, therefore, that unless imposed by the whole of the rest of the world, economic sanctions are either ineffective or so slow in effect as to be almost useless as pressure, or lead to war or to the grave risk of war.

I do not think, therefore, that there is any doubt that Articles X and XVI of the Covenant—the articles about which the opposition in the Senate of the United States primarily centered, just because they involved obligation in the last resort to go to war—will now be deleted or fall into agreed desuetude.

When that is done, the League may recover its prestige and universal membership as an instrument for international conciliation and co-operation and as a focus for world opinion, which is what it ought to be, and only thing it can be so long as nations are unwilling to pool their sovereignty in a federation.

"League of All Nations"

It has been the coercive obligations of the Covenant which have been the weakness of the League since the start. Once they are removed a true league of all nations as an influence for peace and understanding and not for war will have a chance to grow.

But even so we are still left with the problem of European security and peace and the aftermath of Adolf Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland. Negotiations for the settlement of Europe proposed by the Reichsführer have been in abeyance during the French elections and it is impossible to say what effect the swing to the Left disclosed by these elections is likely to have upon French policy.

France Seeks Alliances

France is anxious to maintain a military combination comprising Russia, Italy, the Powers of the Little Entente and, if possible, Britain, strong enough to prevent Germany from attempting to modify the status quo in Europe by force or the power of diplomacy.

Germany is determined not to be so imprisoned in a position of inferiority and once the Rhineland is fortified the power of France to intervene militarily in eastern Europe will be lessened.

It is by no means certain what line Italy intends taking in Europe. Russia is concerned to keep Europe at loggerheads as the best security against attack from Germany.

Uncertainty in Britain

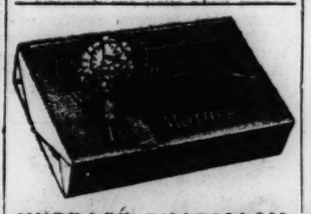
British public opinion, disillusioned and uncertain after the Ethiopian debacle, has not yet made up her mind whether Germany is becoming so formidable that she had better remain associated with the French combination on whether she will refuse to be drawn into any policy of encirclement of Germany, and after giving to France and Belgium the Locarno guarantee against unprovoked aggression, resume that position of partial detachment from Europe which has been her traditional role as Europe returns to a regional balance of power.

The overwhelming sentiment of the great mass of the British electorate during the recent Rhineland crisis, that Germany on the whole was justified in reoccupying her own country, and that Britain was not going to be drawn into war over diplomatic and juristic niceties, may yet have influence on this fateful decision.

Ketchikan Leads Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Ketchikan is the largest city in Alaska, on the basis of the 1930 census. By a vote of property owners in Ketchikan and Charcoal Point, the latter district has been annexed to Ketchikan. The Charcoal Point 1930 population of 372 brings the official population of Ketchikan to 4168, exactly 125 more than Juneau. It is generally conceded, however, that Juneau's growth in the past two or three years has been greater than Ketchikan's.



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Italians Find Deserted Village As Final Goal of Long Drive

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The unpretentious capital of Ethiopia, just occupied by the invading Italian army, has a certain beauty and charm, except during the rainy season. Addis Ababa, high above sea level, has rarity of atmosphere, and great eucalyptus trees almost hide its houses. Since these houses are little more than huts or tents roofed with straw, the city, as seen from a distance, appears more like a village on a wooded hillside. Only a few buildings stand out among the trees, notably the cathedral, the railroad station, and the Royal Palace.

A Young City

It is a young city, only 40 years old, and was conceived in the imagination of the Emperor Menelik as he camped near by with his armies in 1895 after a campaign against the Gallas to the south. He decided to name the city Addis Ababa, meaning the "new flower."

The first streets were laid out in 1896, and some of the trees were planted even before houses were built. They grow so rapidly in the rich soil, under the heavy seasonal rains, that in five years a group of spindling shoots becomes a forest.

It is a sprawling city and has continued to expand up-hill and down-dale so that, despite a relatively small population of perhaps 100,000—although no census ever has been taken—it occupies as much territory as some large European cities. Yet the huts are crowded together, where they exist, in narrow, winding, tree-lined lanes. The lanes have no names, the huts have no numbers, neither lanes nor huts are lighted at night, there are no sidewalks, and only a few of the main thoroughfares have a sort of paving. There is no regular water supply and no sewerage system.

No Night Lighting

At night the capital is in darkness, except in the foreign quarter. The natives' houses have no lights, or at best an occasional candle and, even then, they keep their huts so tight shut that no glimmer escapes. Except in the moonlight, venturing out at night is a difficult business, and the howling hyenas, which eat the city refuse, would not add to a wayfarer's comfort.

In the daytime, however, the streets are crowded and animated. White-clad throngs move up and down in the roadways. A passageway is left down the middle, however, for automobiles, which are few, but which move fast and with great sounding of horns and raising of dust. And mules are common enough, both as beasts of burden and as means of personal transport. Persons of position in the community usually are accompanied by armed bodyguards of from one to 25 men.

Noise and Odor

The focal points of the city are two. One is the market place, a square where trading takes place, and from which several busy streets radiate, streets, occupied by foodsellers, iron-mongers, leather-workers, and other distinct trades, each making the street clamorous or odorous with its own sounds and scents. The other center is the palace, a yellow building thrice-walled and standing on a hillside. Only the elect may pass the palace gates, but those who accompany the elect as bodyguards and servants, plus the loiterers in the street, make a crowd outside the walls.

Ethiopia is a nominally Christian country, and the Cathedral of St. George is a prominent landmark. Before it stands a great gilt monument of the Emperor Menelik, mounted on a horse. From here the principal thoroughfare of the capital, a paved roadway, leads to the railroad station, before which stands a second gilt monument, representing a Conquering Lion of Judah, symbol of the nation.

Parliament Used as School

Of other buildings, the most imposing is the Parliament house, which has been used as a school rather than for legislative purposes. There are in the capital several hotels, motion picture theaters, a post office, a race course, a telegraph office, some stores, taxicabs, and certain other marks of the larger communities of the world, so that—on a limited scale—Addis Ababa is equipped much as European cities. Moreover, the section of the city where the foreign legations cluster offers even more architectural, natural, and cultural attractions.

The populace is quite easy-going. Every man is his own master and, if need be, his own policeman as well, for rugged individualism has full sway here.

As the Italians approached, natives began to leave the capital, however, so that by the time the invaders entered, it was virtually a deserted village, shops closed, market empty, and few persons in sight.

Wheat Marketing Inquiry Advocated By Canada's Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A royal commission to explore the whole problem of marketing wheat was recommended by James R. Murray, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, in the parliamentary committee which is dealing with this subject.

Mr. Murray called attention to the serious reduction in world import requirements. He stated that the prosperity of many interests in Canada depended upon a solution of the problem of wheat markets. He advised that a body of outstanding men be selected to deal with the matter. He advised visits to the chief markets for Canadian wheat.

"In my opinion we need a new start and a new approach," said Mr. Murray. "Our problem for years to come is to find the best method of placing our wheat surplus on foreign markets and I believe we need a commission of outstanding men to examine it in all its aspects."

"The reduction of our present burdensome surplus will not solve our wheat problem," he continued. "Our surplus is not one for western farmers alone. It is a challenge to bankers, railway men, manufacturers, wholesalers and every interest in Canada whose prosperity depends largely on our marketing the exportable surplus available from crops of about 400,000,000 bushels of wheat.

It is understood that the Government is favorably disposed toward appointing such a commission.

Queensland Premier Calls For Abolition of Want

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—In the course of a radio message broadcast from London to Queensland, the Premier of the State, W. Forgan Smith, while commenting on the strained world relations and the hardships of hundreds of thousands amid plenty, asked if there was any leadership strong enough to overcome such conditions, or must the youth of the world again be offered on the altar of war?

Mr. Smith declared that the British Commonwealth of Nations had a considerable responsibility in this connection and could do much for the promotion of world peace. If civilization was to have any future, he added, it must solve the problem of utilizing the enormous productivity of the world so that want might be abolished.

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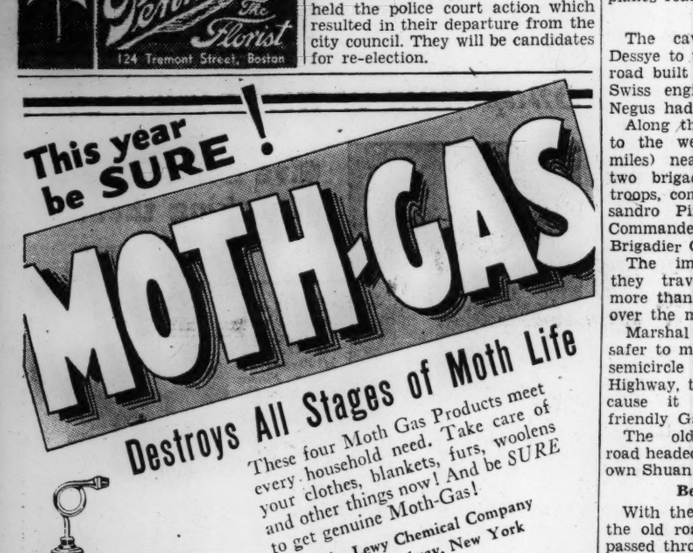

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22 "Therefore I tell you,
never trouble about what you
are to eat in life,
nor about what you are to
put on your body;
23 life is something more than food,
and the body is something more
than clothes.
24 Look at the crows! they neither
sow nor reap,
no storehouse or granary have
they,
and yet God feeds them,
How much more are you worth
than birds!
25 Which of you can add an ell to
his height by troubling about
it?
26 and if you cannot manage even
this why trouble over other
things?
27 Look how the lilies neither spin
nor weave;
and yet, I tell you, even Solomon in all his grandeur was
never robed like one of
them.
28 Now if God so clothes grass
which blooms today in the field
and is thrown tomorrow into the
furnace, How much more will He
clothe you? O men,
29 how little you trust Him! So do
not seek food and drink
30 and be worried; pagans make
food and drink their aim in life,
but your Father knows
31 quite well you need that; only
seek His Realm, and it will be
yours over and above.

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Menace to Peace Seen by Japan In Soviet Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 6—Japan considers Soviet troop concentrations in Eastern Siberia a menace to peace to which Japan cannot remain indifferent," Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, told the Diet today. This is the most salient feature of the main session of Diet speeches by the Premier Koki Hirota, Mr. Arita and Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, Minister of War, following in rapidfire succession before crowded benches and galleries.

Mr. Arita endeavored to fix the entire blame for the strained border situation on the Soviet Union. "The fundamental cause of this unfortunate state of affairs lies in the lack of comprehension by Soviet statesmen of Japan's position in East Asia coupled with their baseless fears and suspicions."

Army Has Plans

The Army is now disclussing plans to increase the strength of Japanese forces in Manchoukuo and Mr. Arita's sharp tone seemed calculated to harmonize these plans.

A foreign Office spokesman remarked in connection with Mr. Arita's criticism of Soviet statesmen that they were milder than many Soviet official references to Japan.

General Terauchi's speech excited interest as the first pubic discussion of the Feb. 26 revolt, but was noticeably vague and noncommittal, assuring the Diet that the discipline of the army is fundamentally unshaken while characterizing the revolt an unpradonable crime and indicating that he could scarcely say more in a closed session of the Diet. His speech continued the Government policy of letting the facts of the Feb. 26 crisis leak out in gradual driblets.

To Avoid Extremes

Premier Hirota pledged the Government "to avoid extremes and to follow the middle way," simultaneously outlining a varied legislative program for the Diet, placing agrarian relief, administrative reform and efficiency high in the list of objectives. Two interesting bills which the Diet will most probably ratify provide greater state control of the automobile industry, limiting the foreign participation therein, and prescribe sterner penalties for espionage. The later bill, according to advance press forecasts, will define espionage activities in a very far-reaching fashion.

"To insure stability in East Asia, contributing thereby to the cause of world peace and at the same time to promote the happiness and welfare of mankind by upholding firmly international justice, has always been our national policy," said Mr. Arita.

Get at Causes of Unrest

"In execution of this policy it should be, I believe, the guiding spirit of our diplomacy to seek security and development of our national life as well as to work for concord and co-operation among all nations . . ."

Referring to what he called the "atmosphere of dissatisfaction and unrest" prevailing in the world, Mr. Arita said that the causes of unrest should first be eliminated, if peace is to be insured.

"While it is only natural that all nations should try to safeguard their own interests," he said, "excess ardor in that attempt often leads a country to disregard the position of others. This is one of the prime causes of universal unrest today. One cannot but hope that statesmen of the world will give serious thought to this point as they address themselves to the task of readjusting international relations political and economic.

Peace With Russia

Mr. Arita insisted that Japan wants only peace with the Soviets, in these words:

"We desire the maintenance of normal and peaceful relations between Japan and Manchoukuo on the one hand and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on the other. . . . That there should have occurred, nevertheless, incidents so frequently along frontiers both between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union and between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia is most regrettable.

"Our Government has already called the attention of the Soviet authorities to the fact that wanton resort to arms on the dogmatic assumption that trespass has been committed upon their territories, where there exists no clear border demarcaton, can serve no useful purpose and only injure friendly relations between the nations concerned. I emphasize this point again most strongly."

Frontier Problems

Mr. Arita then referred to Japan's plan for clarification of border lines. He said that the Soviets had concurred and expressed hope that the discussions would soon get under way. He also referred to the direct negotiations now under way between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia and said it was the intention of Manchoukuo to solve all such problems amicably.

"The present relations between Japan and the Soviet Union cannot be said to be altogether felicitous," said Japan's Foreign Minister. "Its fundamental cause lies in the lack of comprehension on the part of Soviet statesmen of Japan's position in East Asia, coupled with their baseless fears and suspicion.

"The fact that the Soviet Union maintains excessive armaments at remote outposts in the Far East constitutes a real menace to peace in this part of the world. . . .

China to be "Urged"

"With China we are to proceed with negotiations on the basis of the three principles expounded at the last session of the Diet by the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota. Only it is essential in order to expedite these negotiations that Chinese authorities should take a truly broad view of the situation in East Asia and enter upon them with firm resolve.

"It is very unfortunate that apparently China as yet has not come to a full decision. However, in the face of the obvious and imperious necessity of adjusting Sino-Japanese relations in the interest not only of our two countries but also of the peace of East Asia it is our intention to urge the Chinese Government to make up their mind and at the same time to do everything possible on our part to bring about the readjustment of our relations along all lines.

Communism Stirs Fears

"The Japanese Government are greatly concerned over the inroads of Communist influence into East Asia. In view of the likelihood that Red Armies may march on northwards at any favorable moment we are awaiting developments with particular attention."

After referring to Great Britain and to its new ruler, Mr. Arita turned to Japanese-American relations thus:

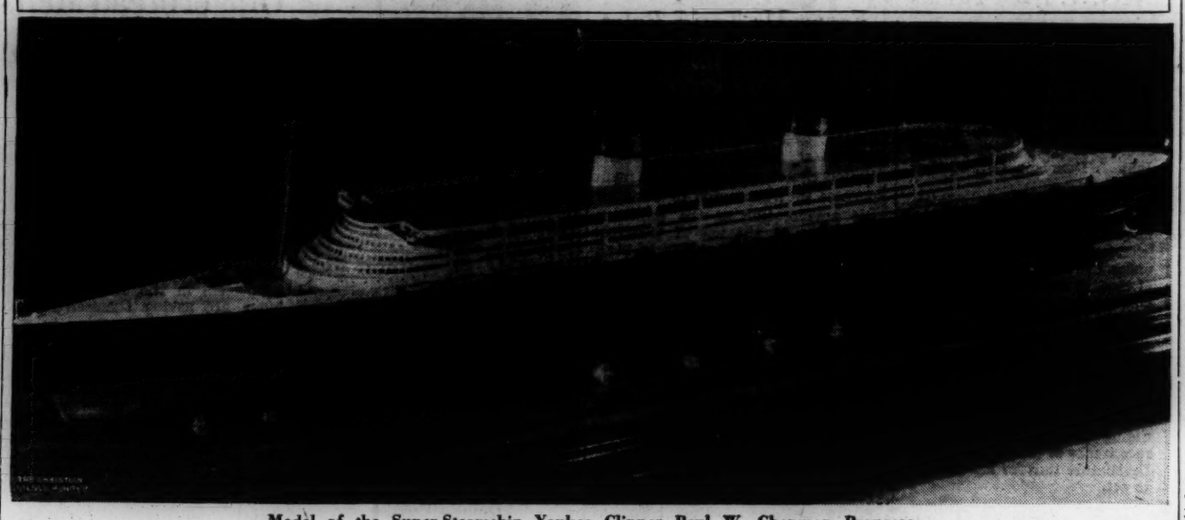
"In Japanese-American friendship lies the very key to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. It is most fortunate that not only are the economic relations of our two countries complementary but their mutual understanding is being steadily deepened. I believe that the two nations always respecting each other's position and aims should collaborate more and more for insuring peace in the Pacific. I shall devote my best efforts to the furtherance of Japanese-American amity and understanding."

In concluding Mr. Arita spoke of foreign trade and deplored the growing tendency of countries to exclude foreign products. He expressed the belief that this would "aggravate the world-wide depression, ultimately paralyzing international commerce and shattering the economic life of all peoples."

Boston Gets WPA Funds

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts said ytsterday the general accounting office had approved a $19,062 works progress project for demolition of city owned buildings in Boston which had been deemed unsafe by the city building department.

Excursion Boat for the Atlantic Trade



Model of the Super-Steamship Yankee Clipper Paul W. Chapman Proposes

Titan of the Seas Designed to Carry 10,000 Passengers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Ten thousand passengers would be carried at bargain rates in a supercabin steamship designed for north Atlantic travel at a cost of $50,000,000, the model of which was exhibited by P. W. Chapman, former president of the United States Lines, at his offices here. Two sister ships, both financed by the Federal Government, would operate in the proposed service, Mr. Chapman said.

While dwarfing the Normandie, of the French Line, and Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star, the superliners were planned to offer a radically new type of travel service not in competition with the "luxury" vessels, according to Mr. Chapman who said that a uniform charge of $50 would be made for one-way passage, double occupancy, or $60 for single-berth occupancy.

Looking to New Patronage

"The launching of the customary type of passenger ships, including super-luxury liners, does not necessarily increase patronage as a whole, but rather distributes the normal flow of traffic," he said. "We have conceived of such facilities for ships in the north-Atlantic service as are certain to create new and additional patronage of excursion proportions.

"We have devised a popular ship by consolidating the best features of luxurious liners and modern cabin ships, magnified them and added other characteristics. Such ships would have the patronage not only of the accustomed traveler, but also of the vast majority to whom acceptable accommodations in ocean travel have been prohibitive."

Meals at Various Prices

Meals would be available on board at reasonable cost in three grades of service, including that of a modern cafeteria, Mr. Chapman continued, stressing that co-ordination of land and sea travel at special low rates had been planned.

Weekly sailings in each direction would require four days from port to port, and ship time would be made interesting through provision for sports and pastimes of all kinds.

Basic length of the proposed ships is 1250 feet, with a beam of 144 feet. With displacement of 100,000 tons, the cruising speed would be 34 knots and engine capacity 380,000 horsepower. An airplane landing field 800 feet long and 140 feet wide would cover the top deck.

In financing the venture, Mr. Chapman said the Federal Government could lease the vessels to an operating or chartering company after advancing the cost of construction and equipment. Ownership of the operating concern would be vested in limited-dividend shares belonging exclusively to American citizens, with surplus earnings distributed to the Federal Treasury.

"With the advancing of the construction and equipment costs and assuming to carry the customary hull insurance, we would not regard further federal aid as necessary in the operation of the ships, but we would assume for such ships, as against all foreigners, the preference in carrying north Atlantic mail on a poundage basis," he said.

He added that establishing such a low-cost transportation service should stimulate traffic from Europe to America, emphasizing that this travel is peculiarly responsive to low rates.

House Waits Report On Revamped Bill To Govern Textile Trade

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Chairman William Connery (D), Massachusetts, of the House Labor Committee said today the twice rewritten Ellenbogen bill for federal regulation of the textile industry would be reported to the House as soon as a minority report was completed.

The bill was to have been reported today to the House but was held up at the request of Representative Fred A. Hartley (R), New Jersey, who expressed his intention to submit a minority report.

Mr. Connery made public, however, the report of Chairman Kent E. Keller (D), Illinois, of the subcommittee which conducted hearings on the bill.

The bill would create a commission with authority to establish minimum wages on the basis of a 35-hour week. The Keller subcommittee report said the measure could met constitutional tests. The report added that the Government should co-operate in eliminating out-of-date machinery, now used by the industry and in establishing independent sales agencies.

The Keller subcommittee report made special reference to southern mills.

"The management of southern mills," it said, "would save itself much worry, much time and ultimate financial loss if it would comply with maximum hours, minimum wages, abolition of child labor and the right of collective bargaining.

"The theory of 'the right to run my business as I please' has been outlawed in the country by a century and a half of growth."

Road to College Opened By Zeal of 4-H Club Girl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINVIEW, Texas—No wonder Miss Louise Weil, Hale County 4-H Club girl, won the college scholarship offered by the Texas Home Demonstration Association this year.

Louise's five-year career as a club girl is packed with accomplishments. Canning fruits and vegetables was just matter of course with her. She has put up 1598 quarts of food in the five years since she began club work as a youngster of 13. And much of the food that went into the cans was of her own raising. She raised 3757 pounds of vegetables in that period, raised 772 chickens and 17 turkeys. Yes; and she did quite a bit of sewing, too. She made 20 garments and turned out 35 home improvement articles.

Hand for Brush and Tools

But this left Louise with so much spare time that she undertook several other club projects. One was for the improvement of her own room—"bedroom co-operator," she was called in club language. She papered the room herself at a cost of 90 cents, enameled her woodwork, and sanded and varnished her floor, and then for good measure she did over the floor of her brother's room.

Not satisfied with the furniture she had in her room, she gathered some old lumber and made herself a desk a shelf, a bedside table and a smart magazine rack. After that, she ran up curtains for her six windows.

And still Louise was not satisfied. There was the yard of the farmhouse that needed improvement. As "yard demonstrator," she supervised improvements which gave a new appearance to the old farm. She had the car shed and poultry house moved away from the road, and the tumble-down old fence replaced by one that kept the chickens away from the house. She had the uneven yard enlarged, filled in with new soil, and planted with Bermuda grass. Then she engaged the family in a little landscaping work, planting an ash tree, three bridal wreaths and a clematis vine at the front of the house. She had a trellis made for the vine, too.

Shows Others How

That almost filled her time, but not quite. In order to impart what she had learned in club work to others, she gave seven demonstrations to 2100 people. Then she has entered her farm products at county shows and has won her share of ribbons.

And now comes the major home demonstration award for this energetic girl—$300 to start her out in college.

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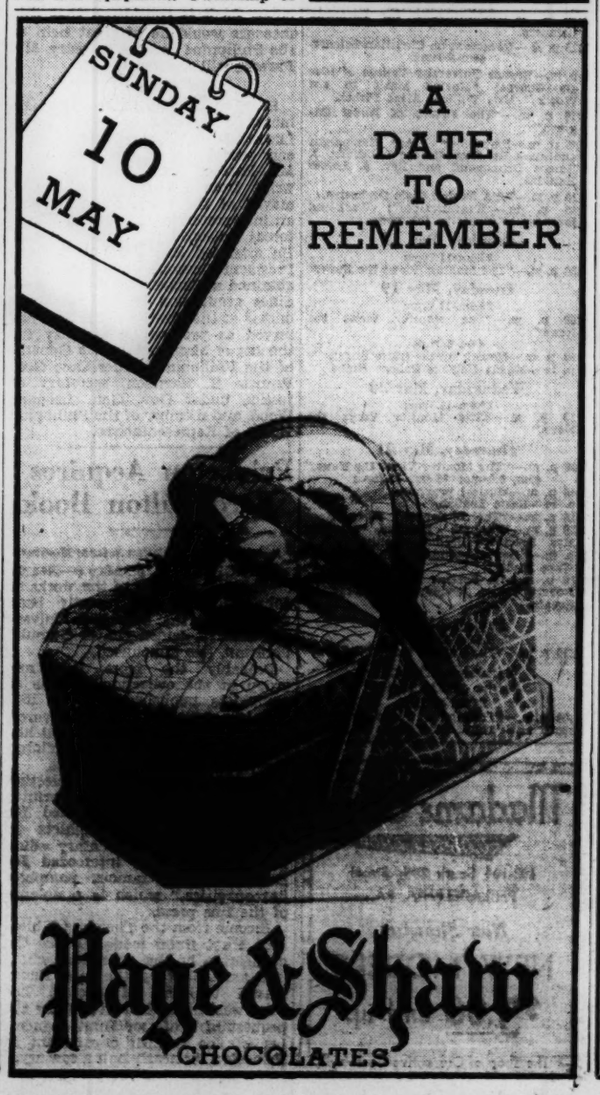

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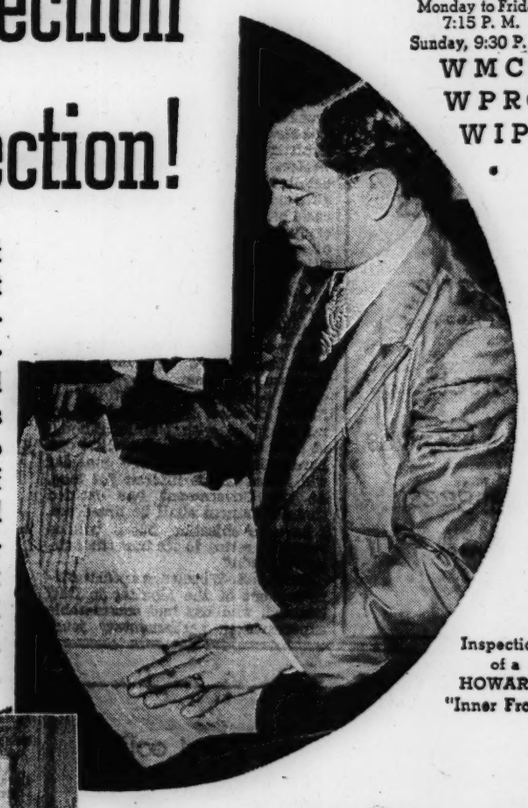
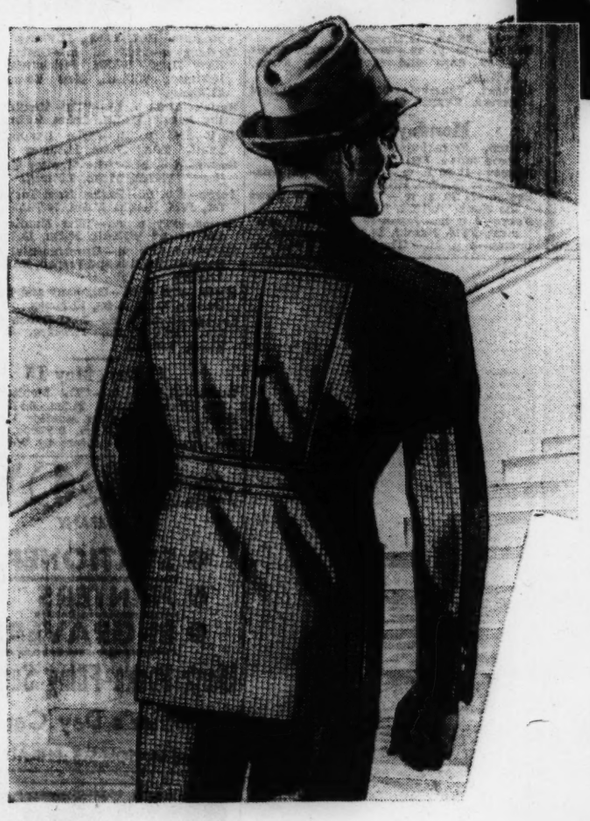


Inspection of a HOWARD "Inner Front"



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New Zealand Is Blazing Way For Radio in Parliaments

Radio Comment

Although radiocasting has become important to politics the microphone has not been permitted entrance into the parliaments and congresses of the world. True, the President's Message to Congress in the United States and gavel knockings calling that august assemblage to order have been permitted to go out over the radio, but as for debate the senators and congressmen in the United States have voted "nothing doing" to the microphone. Even the Mother of Parliaments under Big Ben in London has been adamant to the "mike."

New Zealand, however, has taken the step beyond which world legislators have refused to go. It is claimed that the radiocasting of parliamentary proceedings on the opening of the New Zealand Parliament in Wellington recently was the first of its kind. The radio commentator was given a place among members of the elected House of Representatives. "New Zealand is blazing the trail for parliamentary broadcasts," the commentator began as he commenced to describe from his seat the formalities of the opening, 80 new members taking the oath of allegiance to the new King Edward before they could elect a Speaker to do business.

New Zealand listeners heard the parliamentary proceedings through a hookup of the New Zealand Broadcasting Board's four national stations. They also were permitted to hear the oath being administered to Michael J. Savage, the new Prime Minister, and the proceedings in connection with the uncontested election of William E. Barnard, member for Napier, as speaker.

When the Legislature was formally opened by Governor General Lord Galway the following day, there was a description of the modest pageantry accompanying this ceremony, and a microphone suspended in front of the Governor General while he read the speech from the throne enabled all New Zealand to hear it.

The extent of listener interest probably will govern the future of this New Zealand experiment. Prime Minister Savage has promised that electors shall hear first hand the details of important legislation, and although working details of radiocasts have yet to be determined, it is expected that the minister in charge of a measure, and the first Opposition speaker commenting upon it, may have their remarks radiocast from the four national stations.

"It is an experiment well worth trying" stated George W. Forbes, leader of the Opposition. "My attitude in the past was that I was doubtful whether the listeners would be sufficiently interested to follow debates. We ourselves get rather jaded with the long hours of listening to speeches, and we can hardly imagine that the outsider will maintain his interest for long. As the Government has decided that Parliament shall be broadcast, I have no objection, but it will be very interesting to see how the public responds."

Charles E. Wheeler, a special correspondent of the Monitor in New Zealand, who has had considerable experience in parliamentary journalism and in radiocasing, was selected to conduct the first two programs.

Opera on the Air

The spring season of the Metropolitan Opera will be heard, in part, around the globe through the facilities of United States short-wave stations. It will be the first spring season of Metropolitan Opera ever to be presented.

The first Saturday matinee will be reradiocast from the NBC network by W8XK, Pittsburgh, and W3XAL, Boundbrook, N. J., on May 16. The concert on the following Saturday, May 23, will be carried by W2XAD and W2XAF, Schenectady, N. Y. The two sets of short-wave stations will relay the operas alternately each Saturday afternoon thereafter.

The opera concerts, which will present some of the foremost young American singers, will continue into June. Works tentatively scheduled on the program include.

Gluck's "Orfeo e Euridice"; Smetana's comic opera, "The Bartered Bride"; Puccini's one-act comic opera, "Gianni Schicohi"; "Carmen"; and "Trovatore."

'Hams' to Be Praised

The Mayor of Springfield, Mass., is going to thank the hosts of "hams," or amateur radio operators in person over their own medium—the "ham" shortwave band—on Sunday, May 10, at 5 p. m. over the amateur radiotelephone station W1BPZ. The "hams" who did good work for Springfield during the floods last March on the Connecticut River will be complimented by His Honor and in addition will be given a personal invitation to attend Springfield's tercentenary celebration to be held this summer. W1BPZ is owned by Fred L. Pinney of Springfield.

This generous treatment of the "hams" in his city is in direct contrast to the mayor of Johnstown, Penna., who ordered a "ham" operator, said to have given false news of a dam collapse, arrested before the mayor had inquired thoroughly into the matter. It was later brought out that it is the duty of the Federal Communications Commission to chastise amateur operators. Another point of consequence was revealed in the fact that very few other than amateurs could have heard the false news if, indeed, it was radiocast. The "hams" are heard on shortwaves, which are available mostly to all-wave sets.

The moral to the whole tale seems to be for mayors over the country to extend the olive branch to amateurs. They will never know when these radio enthusiasts may become very useful in a community emergency. A. D. H.

Shortwave Theater of the Air

Note: All time is eastern standard, for ease in calculation

Sunday, May 10

Boston—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the week; questions and answers; news. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—Bells and Empire Service from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg. or GSA, 49 5m, 6.05meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission for Central and South America PCJ, 31.28m, 9.59meg.
London—9 p. m.—International Staff Band of the Salvation Army. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris — 8:15 p. m. — Theatrical program. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Berlin Mozart Choir of 80 Boys and Girls. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Musical Review. YV2RC, 51.7, 5.8meg.

Monday, May 11

Huizen, Netherlands—9:55 a. m.—Light opera music. PHI, 16.88m, 11.73meg.
Moscow—11:25 a. m.—Opera with explanations in English. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Japanese music and comment. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9 m., 10.74meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"Today's Anniversary: The Organization of the Red Guard in Petrograd": broadcast planned by a woman listener. RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; from Milan, opera "Iris," (Mascagni); talk, Prof. Francesco Orestano, philosopher, Italian Academician, on "League Polemics and Italy's Revenge." Piano concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—New German light music. DJD, 25 4m, 11.77meg.
Madrid—6:45 p. m.—Light Spanish music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—Old French songs, Sophie Wyss, soprano. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.

Tuesday, May 12

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Marine band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—"Imperial Affairs," H. V. Hodson. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Here Comes the German Music Man." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Schenectady—7:30 p. m.—Spanish program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
London—9 p. m.—Folksong recital, Eve Maxwell-Lyte, soprano; Basil Parsons, baritone. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—3 a. m.—Experimental transmission from the Philips' Laboratory at Eindhoven. PCJ, 19.71m, 9.59meg.

Wednesday, May 13

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"Russian History as Told in Literature: All Power to the Soviets—October, 1917." RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m.
London—6 p. m.—"Hunt the Tiger": social comedy. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Symphonic Concert; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; songs in dialect. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Schenectady—7 p. m. — Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55 meg.
Paris—8 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 77.72meg.
London—9:20 p. m.—Hebridean Songs and Scots Airs by James MacPhee, tenor; Gerald Shaw, piano. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, May 14

Huizen, Netherlands—9 a. m.—Cabaret program. PHI, 16.8m, 11.73meg.
Washington—10:30 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—3:45 p. m.—"The Damnation of Faust," TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Drama from Tokyo Theater, JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Madrid—6:30 p. m.—Governmental news in Spanish, English and French. EAQ, 3.05m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Germany and European Culture. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Dance Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Friday, May 15

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Concert by Workers on the Moscow Subway. Today's Anniversary: "One-Year's Work on the Moscow Underground." RNE, 50m, 6meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Variety program PRF5, 31.5m, 9.50meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English. "Rome's Midnight Voice," by Miss Amy Bernardy. Violoncello concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—7 p. m.—"The Witch-Burner." A Melodrama. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Affairs Piratic." Merry moments 'neath the "Jolly Roger." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—The 1936 Olympiad (English). DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera selections. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6 14meg.

Saturday, May 16

Huizen, Netherlands—9:25 a. m.—Song recital by Marcel Barger. PHI, 16.88m, 11.73meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—3:30 p. m.—Theatrical number assisted by players of the Comedie-Francaise. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1KX, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—Latest reports on European crisis from League of Nations' spokesman. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Reading: "English Humorists." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Duliöh! The Village-Band pictures country-life Music and Recitals. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—A descriptive talk on the antique musical instruments in the Rushworth Museum at Liverpool, interpolating musical illustrations. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, or GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—Messages to the Far North, W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Station W1XAL, Boston

Sunday, May 17
25.5m-11.79mc

2:30 p. m.—Rebroadcasts for European listeners.
3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. 49m-6.04mc
4 p. m.—Boston University College of Music Chorus; "Moving Music to the Woods," Mrs. William Arms Fisher.
4:15 p. m.—"The Future of Diesel Engines."
4:45 p. m.—Emergency Peace Campaign: addresses Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, J. Roscoe Drummond and Rev. J. Lester Hankins.
5:15 p. m.—WPA Boston Civic Orchestra.
5:45 p. m.—"Travelscripts": Week-end journeys to places in the news.

Monday, May 18
25.5m-11.79mc

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Tuesday, May 19
25.5m-11.79mc

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
49m-6.04mc
6:45 p. m.—French music (recordings).
7 p. m.—Mount Holyoke College Night.

Wednesday, May 20
25.5m-11.79mc

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Thursday, May 21

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." 49m, 6.04mc; 25.5m, 11.79mc
6:45 p. m.—Musical program.
7 p. m.—Basic English.
7:15 p. m.—"The Littletons." History.
7:30 p. m.—Elizabeth Harding, soprano; Mrs. Frederick Bradlee, pianist.
8 p. m.—"How the Appalachian Mountains Were Made."
8:15 p. m.—"A Further Range." Poem by Robert Frost; Review, Dr. George M. Sneath.

Friday, May 22
25.5m-11.79mc

4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Saturday, May 23
Station W1XK, Boston
31.3m-9.57mc

11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Bets Ruled Illegal At N. Y. Race Tracks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y., May 6

BETTING at race tracks is illegal in New York State, Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. decided today in answering a query from Senator John J. Dunnigan (D), of New York.

"However," said the opinion, "whereas the offense was formerly a misdemeanor and punishable as such, the Legislature under Chapter 440 of the Laws of 1926, as amended in 1934, has made a civil forfeiture the sole penalty therefor."

This means that prosecution of illegal betting is taken from the hands of prosecuting officials, sheriffs, district attorneys and police.

Senator Dunnigan has been urging pari-mutuel betting at race tracks in the State, but the Legislature thus far has declined to act.

A Man in the News

Favorable Tariff Rates Sought for Philippines

© Harris & Ewing
Quintin Paredes
Resident Commissioner From Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Quintin Paredes, the first envoy of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to the United States, considers it his main purpose in Washington to work for the amelioration of the economic provisions of the act of Congress which enabled his country to elect its own President.

His official title is Resident Commissioner from the Philippines. He has a seat in the lower house of Congress, with the privilege of participating in debate, but may not vote. He is entitled to official recognition as representative of the Commonwealth by all Federal Government departments.

"We need changes in the economic provisions of the McDuffie-Tydings Act," Mr. Paredes said in an interview. "The sooner we get those changes, the better for both the Philippines and the United States."

Customs Levies

The McDuffie-Tydings Act is the measure which enabled the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines last year. Besides setting a definite date (July 4, 1946) for independence of the Philippines, the act fixed quotas on duty-free imports of sugar, coconut oil and cordage during the first five years of the commonwealth period. Moreover, at the beginning of the sixth year, an export tax on all Philippine products shipped to the United States will be levied. The tax would begin at 5 per cent of the American tariff rate and would increase gradually to 25 per cent in the tenth year. Thereafter, Philippine products will be subject to full duties imposed from foreign countries.

"The provisions will wreck our economic structure," Mr. Paredes declared. "Unless we can find new outlets for our products, we will have grave difficulties. These economic restraints of the McDuffie-Tydings law may cause such difficulties as to breed discontent and unrest, and perhaps disorder in the islands. The United States cannot shift the responsibility she took upon herself when she assumed control of the Philippines, by just turning us loose and leaving us to our fate.

Market Question

"Free trade was forced upon us, and now the United States is about to keep us out of the American market. But the United States is pledged to help us out. President Roosevelt said that such imperfections and inequalities as may be found later in the independence act will be corrected. I am going to work for changes in the economic provisions of the law."

Mr. Paredes plans to bring under the notice of Congress the probability that trade restrictions would eventually result in the loss of the Philippine market by this country.

"We can not very well buy American products if we can not sell the United States ours," he explained. "This country is at present our only market. As our country develops through a liberal treatment of our products in the United States market, it is only fair to assume that American possibilities in our market will also increase.

Buying from U. S.

"At present our market means to the United States $54,500,000 in visible trade and $35,000,000 in invisible items. We now buy from the United States 40 per cent of our cotton imports, practically all of our automobiles and gasoline, 80 per cent of our machinery imports, 86 per cent of our electrical appliances, 69 per cent of our wheat flour imports, 57 per cent of our meat supply and 71 per cent of our imports of dairy products."

He admits that he feels anxiety over the situation. "The Filipino people look upon my office in Washington as a most important post," he said. "They expect me to accomplish much. I was reluctant to accept this position, for I knew that it is a difficult job to interest the American people in our plight when they are very much occupied with their own affairs."

Promise of $23,000,000

Mr. Paredes declared that the new Commonwealth has had a good start. The Government has a sufficient surplus to pay regular expenses for at least one year. The budget is balanced. "And we are fortunate to have wise, energetic Manuel Luis Quezon at the head of our Government," he added.

Immediate problems of the commissioner are bills in Congress affecting Philippine interests. Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado has introduced a bill to repeal an act, approved in 1934, authorizing the payment of $23,000,000 to the Philippines to compensate loss incurred by the Philippine Government on Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States as a result of the devaluation of the dollar. The Commonwealth of the Philippines has been counting on this amount to spend on its new army for salaries, equipments and barracks. Mr. Paredes has already opposed the Adams bill in a hearing of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

Coconut Oil Tax

Representative John F. Dockweiler of California has also introduced a bill to repeal the tax of 3 cents imposed on every pound of Philippine coconut oil imported by the United States to be used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. As it is considered that this measure would be of great help to the Philippine coconut industry, Mr. Paredes will support it.

Career

Born in Bangued, Abra, in the mountainous country of northern Luzon island, 15 years before American occupation of the Philippines, Mr. Paredes learned to read and write from his father, who was mayor of the town. At 17 he was an interpreter for the United States forces stationed in northern Luzon. He attended San Juan de Letran, President Quezon's alma mater, and obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree. Since graduation he has been admitted to the Philippine bar and has served as prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila, Attorney General of the Philippines under Gov. Gen. Francis B. Harrison, secretary of justice under Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood, and member of the Philippine House of Representatives.

Princeton Acquires Rare Milton Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6—Nearly all the first editions of the works of John Milton have recently been acquired by the Princeton University Library, James Thayer Gerould, librarian, has announced.

Probably the most important group in the collection consists of pamphlets published between 1641 and 1655, Milton's views on divorce, ecclesiastical controversies, civil liberty and the education of children are voiced in these pamphlets.

Several volumes in the collection bear the mark of the printer Dugard, who was imprisoned for publishing royalist pamphlets in defiance of a parliamentary edict. Milton, a Puritan, interceded for Dugard in his famous pamphlet "Areopagitica," which is a defense of the free press.

Income from the Theodore Whitefield Hunt Fund made possible the acquisition of the collection, which was assembled by the late Henry Austin Whitney, of Boston. The fund was established in 1931 by the bequest of Professor Hunt, a member of the English department at Princeton for nearly half a century.

Gilt on Armament Gingerbread Melts Under Tax Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The gilt is beginning to fall off the British Government's rearmament gingerbread.

If the props have not been completely knocked from underneath the economic theories upon which armament apologists here have been building, they have been appreciably shaken. The Government's supporters in the House of Commons are asking themselves anxiously how they are going to persuade their constituents that there is nothing else that could be done.

When Mr. Stanley Baldwin's proposals for colossal expenditure on new airplanes, tanks and battleships were first promulgated, the man in the street said, "Well anyway this means more employment." Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, encouraged this idea by promising in a speech to his industrial supporters at Edgbaston, Birmingham, "good wages in our industrial districts for a number of years."

Higher Income Tax

But since then something less attractive has also become manifest. John Citizen, who was expecting—if not actual tax reduction—at least no further addition to burdens he already considers almost overwhelming, has been given a shock by the national budget.

An income tax of 4s. 9d. to the pound, and a 6d. duty upon every pound of tea consumed in the worker's home, where this beverage is chiefly used, have reminded him that armaments are costly. He is also critical because hitherto he had believed entirely in the reality of Britain's much-trumpeted trade recovery, which he thinks ought to have rendered new taxation unnecessary.

Even bankers have begun to come into the open to contest the familiar allegation that armament outlay helps trade. The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, in its monthly review, has been appealing to the Government not to spend more upon armaments "than can be met out of annual revenues."

Borrowing Opposed

The Economist, a London financial weekly magazine, says in its issue of April 4, "The present Government resisted most strongly the proposal to raise money by loan for expenditure on useful capital works at a time when such action would have given a most valuable stimulus to lagging recovery. It cannot now, in consistency, advocate borrowing to cover expenditure which is not capital, except by courtesy, nor useful by any stretch of language."

Sir Francis Joseph, president of the Federation of British Industries, an organization representing manufacturing enterprise throughout the United Kingdom, has adopted a similar position.

"War Piles Up Debt"

At the annual meeting of that organization on April 22 Sir Francis said, "Some people imagine industrialists welcome large expenditure on armaments. That is untrue; we deplore such expenditure and especially do we deplore the need for it. The cost has ultimately to be borne by industry. War piles up debt.

"Boom conditions linked to war and preparation for war inevitably end in slump. When that happens, profits vanish as the morning mists and heavy staggering losses of capital and unemployment have to be dealt with."

S. Japhet & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers, reinforce this contention.

World Trade Hampered

"Heavy armament expenditure," Messrs. Japhet say in their current annual review, "leads (ipso facto) to international nervousness and thereby is an additional stumbling block to genuine international trade, the more so as this nervousness is exploited by the advocates of national self-sufficiency.

"This vicious circle is at the same time tending to perpetuate trade restrictions as well as subsidies to certain home industries.

"Defense expenditure we must still have in this imperfect world, but a reduction of this costly item, and a release of capital, labor and raw materials for other more productive uses will only be achieved when inter alia the fallacy of rearmament as a means of furthering economic prosperity is realized."

President at Monticello July 4

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt plans to deliver an address July 4 at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va. Stuart Gibboney, of Charlottesville, president of the Thomas Jefferson Monticello Memorial Association, extended the invitation and said the President had accepted.

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Army Opposes Enlistment Of Idle Youth in Reserves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — Responsible army leaders unofficially but definitely oppose proposals for the special short-term enrollment of the unemployed as a means of developing a trained enlisted reserve, it was learned here today. This, and companion measures were described in The Christian Science Monitor of April 29.

A bill which would have authorized enlistment of as many as 500,000 men a year has been introduced in Congress and is now pending in the House Military Affairs Committee. After careful consideration, however, responsible officials have concluded that there are other and more practical methods of achieving the objective.

Companion Bill Opposed

A companion bill permitting enlistment for from two to six months of men leaving the Civilian Conservation Corps has also been rejected, but for quite a different reason. The CCC by the nature of things provides almost ideal material for army reserves. But every hint that the army should give the CCC boys some military training has aroused vehement and deep-seated protests against peace-time "militarism." Suggestions by Harry T. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, in a magazine article that the CCC be turned to army purposes were resoundingly rejected by national opinion, too, after the army's eyes have been firmly averted from the obvious potentialities of the CCC.

Both bills, as well as a third which would provide a similar short enlistment for high school and college graduates, are the product of an attempt to solve both unemployment and the army's desire for a substantial trained reserve by a single device. It has some support in army circles, but has been rejected by those in authority primarily because it is a makeshift device under which the army would not get exactly what it wants.

What Army Wants

What it does want in its enlisted reserve is men so thoroughly trained that they could step into the ranks on almost instant notice. And it primarily wants only enough of such men to bring the regular army units up from peace time to full war time strength. The modern army is too complicated a machine for raw recruits. Accordingly mobilization plans contemplate having available a full war strength of regular army units sufficient to handle any given situation while the citizen army is being trained behind the lines.

It is felt by the army experts that the one-year training proposed for 500,000 unemployed young men would involve almost prohibitive cost and a very difficult problem of organization. Also, it would provide a much larger number than is needed for this purpose.

Army's Preferred Plan

The preferred plan which was worked out several years ago but never approved by Congress calls for extending the period of enlistment in the regular army to include a compulsory period in the trained reserves after the full-time service. At present soldiers enlist for three years. The army would have them enrolled for five or six years of which the first three would be in full service. During the balance of the period they would be only under obligation to report their whereabouts during peace. But they would be subject to immediate call in time of war.

Such a system would provide the adequately trained reserves at a minimum of cost. So far as the army experts are concerned the other device of enrolling unemployed for one year would provide a questionable substitute and is not favored. However, the substitute might have the advantage of attracting more votes in Congress than could the original merely because it could be presented under the guise of an unemployment relief bill.

CCC Training Benefits

The suggestion for the CCC enlistments is considered a thoroughly practical one for meeting the army's needs. Men who have served six months in the CCC are considered about 60 per cent trained. They have acquired the habit of working as a group and taking orders. They are in excellent physical condition. They have been taught self-reliance and personal hygiene. All of which are fundamentals in training men for the army. It is estimated that they could be made into exeellent soldiers in a few weeks and would be satisfactory as a trained reserve.

They Learn Practical Things

Pupils and Teacher
Upper Left—Farmer, Carpenter and Craftsman. Upper Right—Another Folk School Pupil—Woodworker and Folk Song Singer. Bottom—Mrs. Olive Dame Campbell, Director John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C.

Unusual School In North Carolina Secures Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRASSTOWN, N. C. May 6—"Just seed sown for future generations to reap the harvest," commented Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, in explaining the progress of the cultural, personal and unstandardized courses at the John C. Campbell Folk High School, established 10 years ago in Brasstown in the Carolina Mountains.

At the International Adult Education Conference in New York in this month, Mrs. Campbell is to tell about the unusual work at this Folk High School in America, where teachers and pupils form one happy family and the latter prepare to go forth and put into practice, the practical lessons taught concerning farming, co-operative markets and recreational courses."

Got Idea in Denmark

When questioned as to its origin, Mrs. Campbell, a Tufts College graduate and writer, replied:

"After working among the mountain people of the southern states for many years in various capacities, Mr. Campbell realized that the three r's as taught was not the kind of education to hold the mountaineers contented at home, and later visiting in Denmark, came to feel that the Danish Folk High School was just what the rural people in America would like."

This present school was built in his honor and is being carried on by his wife, Mrs. Campbell, who also has spent some time in Denmark.

Has 80-Year History

Enlarging on the principles of the Danish Folk High School, Mrs. Campbell said that the Folk High School movement has spread rapidly throughout Denmark until after a history of 80 years one third of the rural population of Denmark attend a Folk High School.

These go back to their villages and help build a library, a good book store, a community house for folk dances and plays, a gymnasium, and a gathering place where farmers meet and work on a co-operative plan, in fact a village where one is happy in doing the work he likes best. "That," said Mrs. Campbell, "is the goal we are placing before our students."

Means to Security

"More precious than anything else," she went on, "is the independence of the mountain people, who are just rural folk, but that independence must rest upon an economic security and the center of the Brasstown venture besides the Folk High School, includes a demonstration farm, which led to the organizing of two co-operatives, the Mountain Valley Creamery and the Farmers' Association of Brasstown, thus offering a market for the dairy products of the farmers. Butter churned in the co-operative creamery has meant a cash income to 600 farmers during the past year.

At the Folk High School where teachers and pupils live a community life, not only is history, literature, geography, home economics, agriculture and forestry taught, without the dread of examinations, but also the arts and crafts.

"The mountain people love to carve," says Mrs. Campbell, "and they do that in their spare moments. I always have a block of wood and a knife near me for I much prefer to carve than to darn stockings."

They carve for perfection instead of trade, but that same perfection brings its own reward, for one mountain boy earned $300 one year and as the average family income in money is $100 a year that means something. They carve while sitting beside the fire of a winter's evening and when under a nut tree in the summer time, for one slogan at the school is that a person is made over by having hands occupied in pleasant employment.

Preserve Folk Lore

In those Carolina mountains are many folk dances, tales and songs which have come down to the present generation from their English, Scotch, Welch and Irish ancestors who settled here in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and this rich heritage is being preserved and treasured by the mountain people.

At the school they recount the native folk lore, and as pastimes take part in the dances and sing their songs, so it is quite fitting that the motto of the John C. Campbell Folk High School, taken from a Danish poem, is:

"I sing behind the plow."

Kansas Bonded Debt

Total Kansas bonded debt was $137,141,526 at the close of 1935.

Mrs. Roosevelt Lauds White House Guards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — Commenting on official figures showing that three times as many sightseers entered the White House this April as a year ago, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday paid a tribute to the helpfulness of the police guards at the mansion.

An official count, kept by Raymond Muir, chief usher, revealed that there were 112,450 sightseers at the White House during April, Washington's heaviest tourist month. Last year during the same month there were only 38,761. These figures do not include those invited to tea, dinner or luncheon, or overnight guests.

With the same size staff handling the greatly enlarged horde of visitors, Mrs. Roosevelt said she "marveled at the patience and courtesy of those who show them around." She recalled only one complaint and that was on Easter Monday when one guard said he thought he might have been "more hurried than usual."

Prohibition Party Splits on Program

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 6 (AP)—The major battle of the prohibition national convention, over the proposal to expand the party program so that the dry question would no longer be its one big issue, was expected today.

The expansionists are not opposing the traditional party stand for absolute prohibition, but they want to broaden the program to include other "national questions." Some of them want to go so far as to change the party name to eliminate the word prohibition. They have proposed "constitutional," "liberal," and "commonwealth" as new names.

The fight is expected in the platform committee. Howard L. Holmes of St. Louis, a member of the national executive committee, said before the convention he would carry the expansionist fight to the convention floor if necessary.

The list of tentative planks for the platform is headed by one for the return of "absolute prohibition."

Convention Change

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6 (AP)—Dr. Frank Dyer of Los Angeles, national convention secretary, announced yesterday that the Townsend organization, advocating old-age revolving pensions, will hold its national convention in Cleveland, July 15 to 19, instead of Kansas City as previously announced.

GOP and Business Join in Attacking New Revenue Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee hurled their first fusillade into the pending $803,000,000 tax bill yesterday at the same time that organized business, through spokesmen of retail trade associations, continued a hostile drum fire against the proposed revenue amendment.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, a member of the committee, denounced the tax measure as "violating every principle of taxation" and as being really a new-deal "reform" measure in disguise.

"I'm not at all certain that Congress, in passing it is not exceeding its authority," Senator Hastings said. "In addition, the bill, as it stands, illustrates that the Administration sponsoring it has again sent to Congress a patchwork measure about which it obviously knows little or nothing as to its real effect."

The bill makes it "impractical" for corporations to maintain adequate reserves, he asserted.

"The purpose of the bill," he said, "is to compel the corporation to pay out all of its profits to its stockholders. It really is not a tax bill from the corporation's point of view. It is a regulatory bill in that it sets forth a policy which the Administration thinks the corporation ought to follow and then it adds severe penalties upon failure to follow such a policy."

Earlier in the day Harold R. Young, representing the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and associations of the furniture, shoe, grocers and retail clothiers groups, urged simplification of the bill.

He also seeks a limitation on the proposed "windfall" tax which proposes to recoup for the Government the refunded taxes which the Supreme Court's AAA decision forced the Treasury to give back to processors, retailers and others.

Mr. Young demanded that the bill carry an amendment giving back as "a refund to retailers of the exact amount of the floor tax paid by such retailers under the floor tax in August, 1933, without limitation as to minimum amounts.

"The taxpayer," he said, "would have the satisfaction of knowing that the tax which was taken from him, illegally, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, has been returned to him in full, and instead of countless thousands of dissatisfied taxpayers there will be an equal number of grateful ones."

Representatives of the Cotton Textile Institute attacked the statement of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that the return of taxes to processors, under the court decision, was "the greatest legalized steal in American history." Administrative features of the "windfall" tax were unworkable, it was charged, and the textile industry would suffer serious damage by it.

The Merchants Association of New York urged the committee to seek needed revenue by broadening the income tax base rather than by "using up the seed corn" for business growth.

Oregon Highways Beautified by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A concentrated campaign to beautify all highways leading into the metropolitan area of Oregon is under way here backed by $1,017,075 made available by the Works Progress Administration and the State highway commission.

As the program is scheduled to close June 30, work is being pushed on 11 roads leading into Portland.

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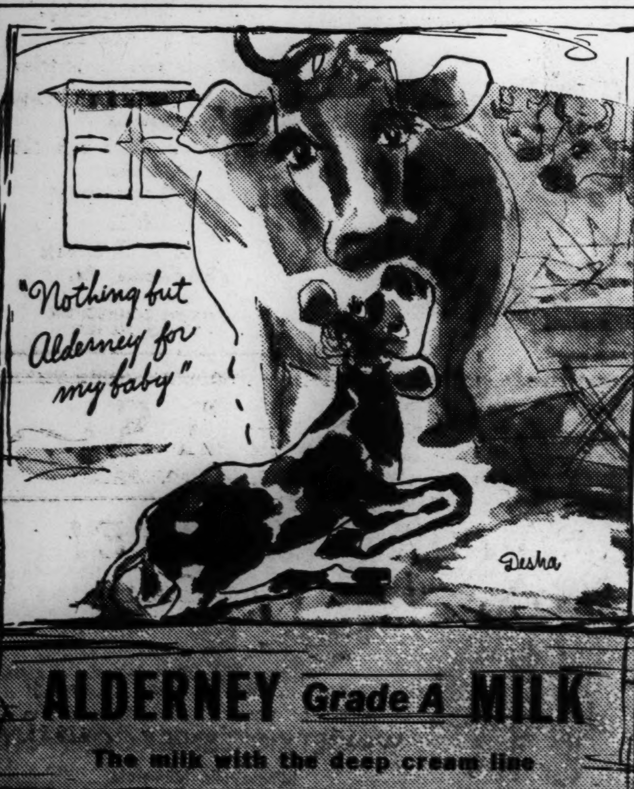

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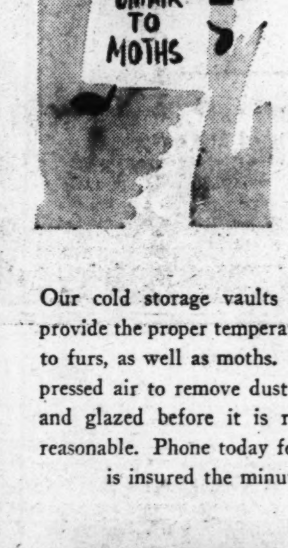

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

European Women in the Economic Watchtower

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

After a Chat With Alice Paul on Equal Rights

And How 'Time Is Wasted' That Women Wish to Use Differently

This is the second of a series of letters from Miss Phyllis Lovell, of our London staff. These letters, which should help us all to understand the progress and problems of women of Great Britain and the Continent, are published on the first Wednesday of each month.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Dear Friend:

Does it seem odd to begin a letter from Europe with talk about American women? But, if odd, it is none the less inevitable. American women have been over here—working—and their work always makes an impression. They go about it in a way that is different from the way of European women, and European women are intrigued. Sometimes they are a little ruffled. But they are always intrigued.

The other day I had a telephone call from Alice Paul. Alice Paul, who, I understand, is still the inspiration of your National Women's Party, if not its official head, had arrived "hot" from Geneva. She had plans. She also had questions to propound. And she carried me off to Kew Gardens where, in a biting northeast wind, we walked up and down for an hour, talking.

Alice Paul says that the moment has arrived when the position of women must be stabilized. Women at present are forced to do battle for their political and economic status. They do it in isolated detachments, country by country, and they waste a prodigious amount of time in the process—time which, as Alice Paul says, could be so profitably employed in better ways.

Women of 16 Countries

It was on this account, she explained, that she and a band of other women from the United States, from Europe, and from various Asiatic countries had been in Geneva, because in Geneva the International Labor Organization had been in conference and, largely owing to the efforts of the women—Alice Paul told me that they had interviewed each of the 32 representatives of the 16 countries—it had been decided that the whole economic status of women should be examined for the first time, and examined especially with a view to the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty which, as you remember, was adopted by certain of the South American republics in 1933, and which, if universally accepted now, would give equal rights to men and women in every aspect of civilized life.

Alice Paul quoted the case of Florida where, by a recent amendment in the Primary Law, every committee of every kind was made to include an equal number of men and women; and went on to point out that, outside Florida, matters are not tending in the same way. Five international conventions discriminating against women workers have already been concluded by the International Labor Organization, she explained, and so it seems time that international action were taken which will hold up further encroachments on individual liberty.

Alice Paul is always rather unanswerable. She asked whether I could agree with everything she said, and I did agree. I had only one question to ask—but perhaps it was that question which kept us in the wind of Kew Gardens for a whole hour. I wanted to be perfectly satisfied as to whether equality, conferred by international legislation, would actually free women for wider work in "better ways"—by which I understood her to mean the establishment of peace and good will—or whether it would merely result in regimenting them along lines which they were not entirely prepared to follow. I asked about results in Florida, but the experiment is too new to be judged fairly.

After Alice Paul had departed—she is to lead the propaganda campaign in Geneva next June, when the International Labor Organization proceeds to discuss the equality question—I began to turn over letters that have come to me recently from friends who live in the various countries of Europe, in order to assure myself, although I did not believe I really needed assurance, as to how far women are, as Alice Paul says, "wasting time" on political and economic struggles.

"Symbolic" Candidature

Take France, for instance—because France has, I feel, seemed shortsighted in the matter of European peace negotiations lately. In France, women are still asking for the parliamentary vote. At the moment, campaigning for the general election is in full swing and, among the 3579 candidates, one woman, the dauntless Mme. Louise Weiss, is standing in a "symbolic" candidature; not because she has the slightest right so to stand, but because she considers she is justified in "wasting time" in order to hold meetings and advertise the fact that neither she nor any other French woman has a voice in settling the hazardous questions which her country must settle in the near future.

Then there is Switzerland. Only yesterday, a letter from a friend who is living up in the Swiss mountains, told me of how the women of her country dare not allow their attention to wander from the dangers which surround their economic status. She told of how, when recently the country's financial program was being discussed in view of the general economic depression, a resolution that "the ax of retrenchment" should fall upon women workers while new vacancies for work should go in all cases to the men, was carried unanimously. And of how, because women were watching and because they protested, the resolution was rescinded. But the whole thing was so unnecessary, she said—such a waste of energy, and such a waste of time.

Parliamentary Gymnastics

Here in Great Britain, we are doing but little better. This month we have wasted not only the time of women but the time of the entire House of Commons in performing parliamentary gymnastics over the question of equal pay for men and women in the "common" grades of the Civil Service. The House upheld the women but, in doing so, it defeated the Government and, in the general confusion, it reversed its decision and left the question where it originally found it save for having raised on its behalf a quite genuine outburst of "equality" opinion by leading newspapers.

Greece is experiencing "time-wasting" in another direction. In Greece, the Constitution is to be revised, and the women of the country—I am told that there are 19 organized bodies of them engaged in the process—are keeping their attention fixed on what is going on. The last Administration issued emergency decrees which restricted women's work in almost every sphere from the Civil Service at one end to private employment at the other and, although a legislative decree subsequently suspended the application of the new rulings until after a Board of Revision had been convened, still the position is considered of the most precarious nature and the women refuse to remove their attention from it even for a moment.

A Trade Given to the Men

The women of Portugal are "wasting time" by being up in arms because the trade of hat-making was taken out of their hands recently and given over to men. The women of Belgium are "wasting time" in agitating lest a provision reducing the benefit of an unemployed man by 25 per cent of his employed wife's income—which has been suspended for three months—shall be reinforced. The women of Austria have been "wasting time" in getting out statistics to prove that they really do need to earn their living if they are to continue to live. The National Council of Women of Austria have proved that, of women who work outside their homes, 95 per cent are economically bound to do so; that 77 per cent have to support people beside themselves either partially or wholly; that 14.5 per cent have totally dependent husbands; that 9.5 per cent have to lend their husbands financial assistance. In Austria, the wage-earning women number 33.6 per cent of the whole working population.

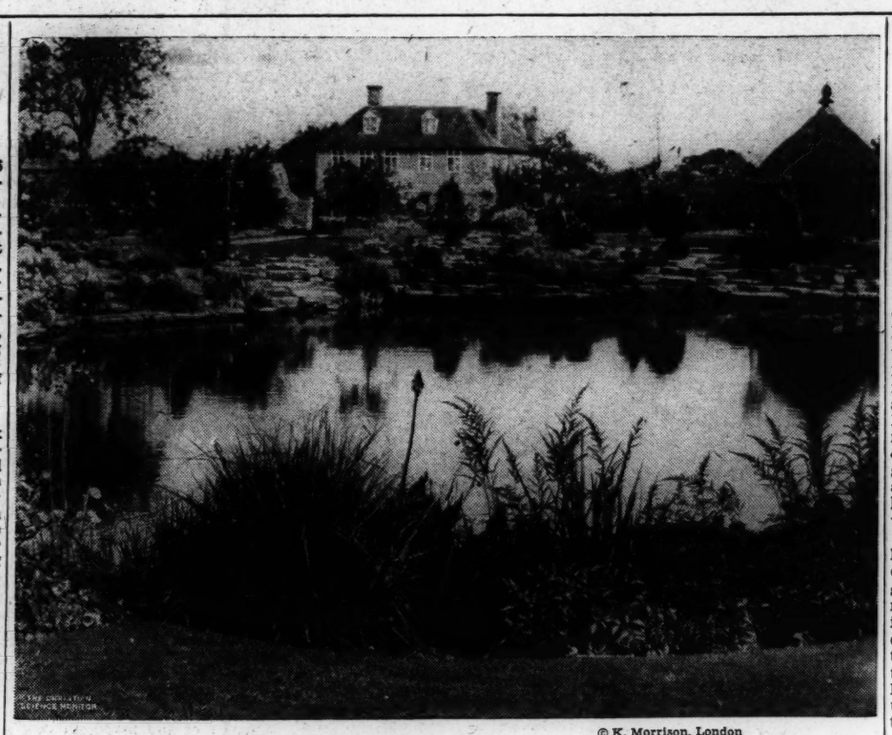
As I write, I have an uncomfortable feeling that this letter is growing too long. I have wanted to set down facts which go to prove that, if Alice Paul and her friends persuade the International Labor Organization to recommend the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty, women will stand a chance of being liberated for better, for more constructive, work than the fighting of political and economic battles.

What They Do

That they are ready for such work I could prove easily enough by telling, for instance, of the splendid efforts of women in Finland and in Sweden to see that, during the coming parliamentary elections, women play their part. By telling how the women of Holland are planning their peace procession for May 18, and of how they are endeavoring to persuade the women of every other nation to march, if not in personal association with them, at least in sympathy. By telling of the "peace broadcasts" arranged by the women of Lithuania. Of the appeals made, time and time again, by the women of Great Britain, not only for a cessation of war, but for a general examination into the possibilities of so arranging the present maladjustments and injustices of the world as to bring about a stabilized peace. By telling—but here the letter would overflow entirely—of the magnificent labors of the women in Geneva who, representing the women of the world in the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations, are pressing to show, as their president, Miss Mary Dingman, says, that "there is a price to be paid for peace which may be a high price," that the nations must be made aware of the necessity of paying it, and that in this thing women are ready to take their share.

Women, undoubtedly, are ready. Alice Paul says they should be freed by international legal action for the work they are destined, by their very nature and capacity, to do. It is difficult to disagree with her—in theory, at any rate. It would be convincing, though, to know the result of the compelled equality experiment that is being tried by Florida.

Yours very sincerely,
PHYLLIS M. LOVELL



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The Background of This Water Garden Is as Picturesque as Its Immediate Surroundings. Here We See the Rustic Summer House, the Tiny Rose Garden Nestling Against a Wall, and, Farther Away, the Seventeenth-Century House. Below—The View From the Summer House. The Stones Used for the Rock Terraces Were Once the Floor of an Old Outbuilding That Is Now Converted Into a Garage

Tranquil English Loveliness

Expressed by This Rock and Water Garden That Was Once a Cattle Pond

By Kathrine Morrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

IN ONE of the most picturesque villages of Kent is a large rock and water garden which looks as though it had been in existence for generations. This appearance of age is deceptive. It is due to the accommodating ways of the English climate that gives a softness and bloom to plants and turf which in lands of harsher contrasts could only be the result of long years of care and cultivation.

Anyone visiting the garden at Hendon Hall in Biddenden for the first time would find it hard to believe that comparatively a short while ago it was an open meadow with a cattle pond in the middle. The ground was covered with coarse grass and the muddy banks of the pond had no features of interest to break the monotony of its curve.

Hobby Is Gardening

Fortunately the adjacent house and garden became the property of a man whose hobby was gardening and who possessed extensive botanical knowledge. With the help of a keen imagination, Mr. J. M. Buckhurst saw this meadow as it might be and as it has since become. He bought it and planned to make it a part of the already existing garden.

Instead of even banks devoid of any grace of outline, he visualized a broken contour, sometimes low and bordered simply by shrubs and tall grasses and again rising in rocky steps and terraces accentuated by rock plants and masses of colorful blossoms. His fancy carried him so far that he could see the drooping branches of a willow tree, as yet unplanted, screening a garden set and casting delicate reflections on the water beyond. His far-seeing eye even rested on islets of lilies and other water plants.

This vision has taken tangible shape today. Each year improvements are made. Plants with more effective outlines or blossoms replace others which have proved themselves to be insufficiently decorative. Splashes of color have been added where the somewhat monotonous grays and greens of rock plants seemed to require brightening up. So it is that the eye is attracted by the pink of geraniums and the yellows or oranges of nasturtiums and snap-dragons growing profusely among the more sober and orthodox rock plants. At one point there is a clump of brilliant lythrum, whose vivid mauve blossoms are dotted over the fields and highways in Kent.

The curve of the pond is repeated and emphasized at one point by a broad semicircular bed of plants and shrubs which is set some distance away from the water's edge. Certain plants, like the massed rhododendrons by the summer house, are old established favorites in English gardens. Others are rare and exotic. There are no less than 70 varieties in all, so that from earliest spring to late autumn, there is an unbroken sequence of blossoms and berries. The yellow buds of the Hamamelis mollis make their appearance before anything else in the garden. And the red berries of the Pernettya come just in time for Christmas.

Shape, color and scent are the things which have been taken into account in choosing shrubs and plants. The Cotoneaster horozontalis, with its shiny leaves and deep red berries, forms a thick undergrowth. Then there is the pyrus maulei, with its wealth of russet colored fruit as large as tiny apples, and hypericum, with bell-like berries and the striking autumn display of the scarlet berried berberis. Among the small trees with delicate and distinctive foliage are several kinds of acer, Japanese maples with copper-colored leaves and, rarest of all, the Ginkgo Biloba, whose leaf resembles the Maiden Hair fern.

Some varieties have been chosen more for the beauty of their blossoms than for their tinted foliage or their berries. Among these are the Escallonia, with its large white flower that blooms in the fall, the white heather, the weigela, whose red flowers look like miniature lanterns, and the viburnum, with its big double white blossoms. There are clumps of Spanish broom and here and there a tamarisk tree whose feathery pink flowers lend a note of welcome color in August. Other attractive flowering varieties are the Ceanothus, Carpentaria, Choisya, and the Grevillea.

Summer House

At the point where the meadow once joined the original garden stands a summer house. It is shaped like a wigwam and is made entirely of dried heather. Inside a pungent fragrance is still noticeable and will probably last for many years.

This summer house is an ideal spot for afternoon tea, particularly on a hot summer day when the shade and seclusion of the thick heather walls make a happy contrast to the heat and glare outside.

The view from this garden shelter is so typical of the quiet charm of the English countryside with its mingling of natural scenery and ancient landmarks that the visitor will want to linger long. Immediately in front of him the lawn slopes gently down to the pond. To one side tall ash trees trace an exquisite pattern against the sky. Behind the thick boundary hedge rises the gabled roof of a Tudor cottage. Farther along is an old windmill whose sagging arms and battered body tell the story of long neglect and dilapidation.

Across the pond opposite the summer house is a stone bench under the overhanging boughs of a young willow. Closing in the background is the old gray village church in a setting of venerable trees.

The afternoon sun circles round above the ash trees and the windmill. When it sinks lower, shadows begin to fall slant-wise across the lawn. The elongated reflection of the church tower stretches almost across the pond. Finally the glowing sphere disappears altogether behind the distant trees. Then, when the sky is suffused in the afterglow, when the whole scene is bathed in an atmosphere of subdued radiance, is the time to take leave of this garden, so truly English in its tranquil loveliness, its unobtrusive friendliness and its pervading peace.

Kitchen Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fruit Juices

When I need fruit juice and there is none in the pantry, I quickly transform a glass (or a part of a glass) of jelly into this juice. To do this, I pour a glass of jelly in a saucepan, add ¼ glass of water, and place over a low flame until the jelly melts, stirring constantly. I use it to flavor gelatin, puddings, etc., and, with the addition of crushed ice, or ice cubes, it makes a delectable beverage.

Leftover Vegetable Salad

I make delicious salads from any leftover vegetables. Even cooked cabbage, or broccoli, combined with minced onions, green peppers, and, perhaps, a few slices of tomatoes (canned tomatoes may also be used) served with one's favorite salad dressing, makes a tasty, piquant salad that the entire family enjoys. Spiced beets may be substituted for tomatoes. (Mrs.) W. F. B., Illinois

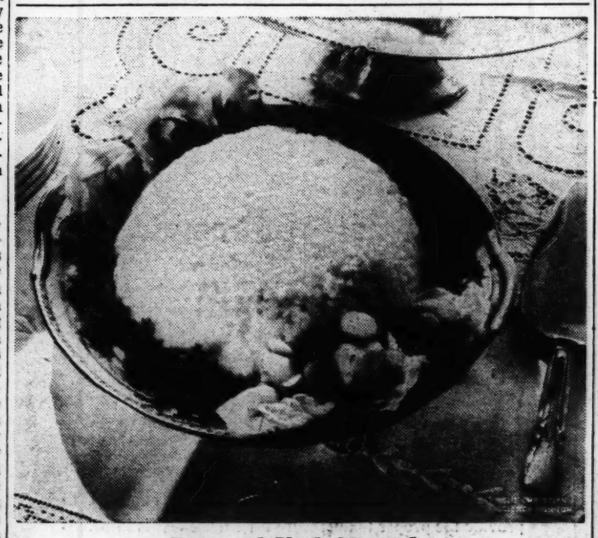
Another Way

I have found I can soften brown sugar by putting it into a closed container and adding a slice of bread. The bread becomes hard and the sugar soft. I do this also with confectioner's sugar, and cookies which have become hard.

Miss I. L., Wisconsin.

Cherry Pudding

When making cherry pudding, I use the juice of cherries for the sauce instead of water. This makes a great difference in the taste of the whole pudding.



Rice and Veal Casserole

Cut
1½ pounds veal knuckle into small pieces and cook slowly in enough water to cover. Add
½ onion, chopped
1 stalk celery, chopped
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon white pepper
1 carrot (sliced). Long cooking should result in a jellied mass when poured into a mold and chilled, but time may be saved by adding when the veal is done,
2 teaspoons gelatin, moistened in a little cold water. Stir until the gelatin dissolves. Mold in a quart bowl or fancy mold lined with
3 cups chilled cooked rice. Chill, turn out on a platter when firm, surround with lettuce leaves. Garnish with parsley.
Six servings.

Do You Know These?

Storing Quilts and Blankets

Instead of storing quilts and blankets, I fold or roll them into pillow shapes and cover them with fancy pillow covers, harmonizing with the room furnishings. Moths are not likely to bother blankets when in daily use, and the extra pillows make an added attraction for most any room.

An Oriental Effect

If an Oriental effect is desired in refurnishing, the India-print bedspreads will be found excellent and at the same time inexpensive. One spread makes two curtains. Also, one spread covers a davenport. In most cases the curtains will be found too long and the extra material will work up nicely with a plain sateen in a pair of lounging pajamas. Care must be taken not to overdo the effect; likewise, these prints need careful washing.

Keep Their Fresh Appearance

I have found that handbags of karotol or other leather substitutes will keep their new, fresh appearance if treated to a generous "rub" of liquid wax before being put into use.

Miss M. C. P., Illinois

'Learning to Live Together'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LEARNING to Live Together" is the subject printed in large type on a folder sent me to announce an education conference in Utrecht, Holland. I knew I would not get to the conference, but somehow I could not throw away that folder. So, when I turned to my typewriter today, wondering what you would like to see as you looked with me "through the Editor's window" there it was, saying in its encouraging big letters "Learning to Live Together."

"We . . . feel that the present crisis in the affairs of mankind is largely due to something vitally important lacking in education all over the world," writes Kees Boeke of the New Education Fellowship, in announcing the conference. "In the schools children are prepared for life as individuals. On a system of marks and competition it is considered quite normal for each child to strive only for his own interest. In short the schools do not, we feel, help their pupils enough to live and work together."

Then comes the point that may have a message for us who are out of school but still students in the school of life: "Is it any wonder that men and women, thus trained, carry into later life the same spirit of competition? And would not an entirely different spirit spread if . . . the art of living together as in a loving family, were consciously practiced as one of the elements leading to happiness?"

When we actually do eliminate from our consciousness this highly-trained belief that competition is a necessary method of achievement, we shall have taken, I believe, seven-leagued strides toward learning to live together. And of course competition cannot be permanently eliminated unless supplanted by co-operation—which is another way of saying, "living together as a loving family."

"But would you have us all doormats?" is the protest. "People must face the world as it is." We all know that sometimes it takes a higher courage to be a doormat. We also know that the motive is more important than any superficial impression given. As for facing the world as it is. One of the talks listed in that dynamic little announcement tackles the problem from this angle: "How can we triumph over obstacles which the combative instinct puts into the way of life in a community?" How is that for facing the world as it is? "How can we triumph?"

If we want a few challenging little exercises in going through our daily experiences without actually feeling combative or competitive, there is plenty of opportunity on the highroad, in stores, and in home or office. Getting in and out of the subways or underground, for instance, while yet maintaining a co-operative attitude of mind! It is rather fun giving away co-operatively to the other fellow when he strives to drive past in motor traffic. Have you tried it—not passively but with active friendliness. And it doesn't matter whether he knows or not. (Our desire to have him know that we have given way is another hand-me-down of our "education," based on receiving from some one else marks and grades for getting our lessons.)

And speaking of schools—if the process of getting rid of this competitive training proves difficult, we may find it a help to take the same intermediate step the progressive schools find effective. We can learn to compete only with ourselves, and privately.

Another talk listed on that announcement is "The Growth of the Principle of Arbitration." Its presence in this connection reminded me that we cannot expect to have nations believe in the efficacy of arbitration if we ourselves do not use it in our everyday living. A study of the meaning of the word itself brings out the idea of hearing both sides before making decisions.

A third of the listed talks is on "Taking Away Human Barriers." I don't know what the speaker said, but I feel that in learning to live together certain conventional barriers that have been considered more important than love and co-operation need to be put in their subordinate place. Prejudices based on race, class consciousness, creed, pride of position or money, are, I should say, a few of these barriers reared by a thought more human than divine.

A talk listed as "Sociology in Secondary Schools" sounds like a speech entirely in the field of education, but if translated into an attitude of mind, we have another help on learning to live together. For is not the very heart of "sociology" or social service the attitude of helping one's fellow men? A community consciousness. Family, community, nations—all learning to live together.

And before I sat down to write this column today, I had intended to write on "Learning to Enjoy Being Alone." That will have to be a companion piece. Paradoxically enough, the two subjects are, as I see it, intimately related.

Millicent Taylor

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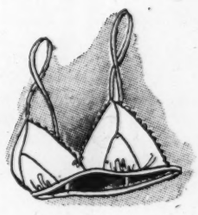

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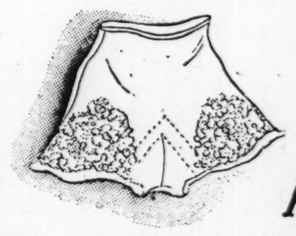

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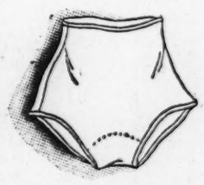

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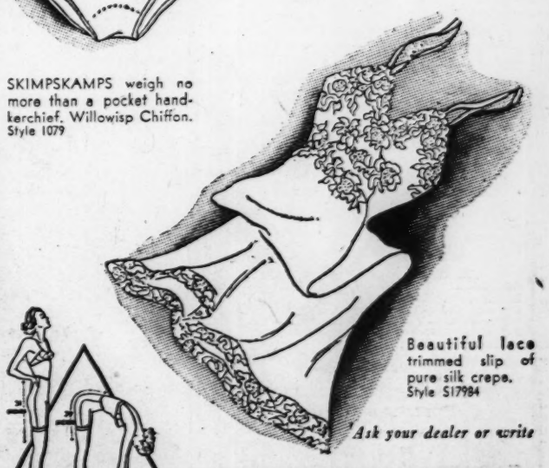

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The Home Forum

Woman Prevails

CHILDREN playing on an adjacent porch take no more notice of a woman in a deck chair, with books and a writing-case on her lap, than they would of a marble statue. Or less. So I watch and eavesdrop at my pleasure, when my work grows tedious and my neighbor's children choose the porch for play. Last Saturday, the sight of little Tib, playing house on her front porch, seemed infinitely more entertaining to me than the contents of the book in my lap, which had to do with adults and their economic problems.

I watched her as she smoothed down the patchwork cover over a sleeping doll in a perambulator. She had squared the porch-end with a long settee and all within was as neat and tidy as a New England farmhouse parlor. A small slatted table and bench stood straight against the wall. Diminutive dishes beaded the shelves of an orange crate and a faded piece of cretonne lay square with the porch-edge for a rug.

TIB JUMPED AND turned at the sound of a shrill whistle from the street below. She knew its meaning—as did I—and shouted: "Jimmy can't play with you this morning. He's going in town with Mother to buy a new pair of shoes."

Two sweatered boys who had been whistling through their fingers stopped for a moment before the house.

"That's too bad. Where is he?"

"Getting dressed," said Tib.

As the boys ran down the street, she shook out a small duster with which she scrubbed at the low window ledge. She reached barely to the top of the first pane, but high enough, apparently, to see her image in the glass, because she dropped her duster to straighten the bow tying back her yellow curls.

Her brother looked at her, as he emerged dejectedly from the front door: "Huh, prinkin'! Think you're Shirley Temple?"

IT SEEMED TO me that it was Jimmy who had been prinking. His hair, newly parted, shone with water, and his face held the pink of a brisk scrubbing. His blue suit, vest and all, looked like Sunday morning. His gibe at Tib unanswered, he muttered: "Mum's the limit. Saturday morning. Of all times to pick to buy shoes!" He walked over to the edge of the porch, mussing up the cloth rug on his way and snatching a stick which rested against the porch pillar.

"That's my broom," said Tib, grabbing for it. Jimmy clung to it, and sat down to dangle his feet over the porch-side. He dug the stick quickly in the soft lawn below him.

"It doesn't look like a broom to me—more like the pool-table cue. I won't hurt it." He continued his grumbling. "Jack's father gave him an old inner tube yesterday and we were going to make elastic guns from it and shoot at a target."

Tib sat down on the bench and looked at him. Knowing Tib, I was sure that sympathy softened her eyes. Tib likes to have everybody happy.

"It's kind of fun to buy shoes, though," she said. "I like to buy shoes. I wish I hadn't bought mine last week, so I could go."

JIM'S SULKY EXPRESSION drooped into one of contempt. "Sure, it's nice for you to buy shoes. Anybody'd rather buy shoes than sit around at home playing with an old doll and a stick. But it's different for me. I got good things to do. Huh, go in town on an old streetcar, get bumped around in a crowd, have a man measure your foot, walk around in tight shoes to see if they fit. Everybody looking at your feet and asking if the shoes feel all right." Jimmy twitched his shoulders in disgust. I suspected that he was rather enjoying his misery.

"But," said Tib craftily, "the ice cream afterwards is nice. Last week I had a choice of banana split or pepmint sundae."

"Which did you take?" said Jimmy, with a spurt of interest.

"Pepmint sundae."

"I'll take a split. More on it," said Jimmy.

Tib brightened and jumped up. Jimmy turned to watch her pour an imaginary stream of milk from a tiny copper jug into a small perfume bottle.

"But I'd rather shoot guns than have a dozen banana splits." He recovered his mood, and dug viciously once more into the grass edge. Tib sat down beside him. She peered into his face, looking like a troubled elf. Her frown of sympathy turned to one of thought. The wrinkles disappeared. She smiled.

"I BET FRED ASTAIRE has to buy an awful lot of shoes, don't you?" I mentally applauded that stroke of diplomacy, because I knew that, since Jimmy had seen Fred Astaire, that clever-footed individual, he had been wearing the polish off the floor and the leather off his shoes in his endeavors to learn to tap-dance. Quite shamelessly, I pushed my hair back off my ears, so as not to miss the answer were it mumbled. It was not. His agreement held even a spark of enthusiasm.

"Sure, I bet he does." He looked thoughtfully and then a trifle suspiciously at his sister. "But I bet he doesn't break an important engagement to get them. They probly send him a trunk-load from the store whenever he needs them." He banged his feet impatiently against the porch foundation. But he discontinued his muttering and once in a while whistled listlessly a strain or two from "Top Hat."

Tib was not satisfied. I could see that she was searching in her bag of tricks. Apparently, she had discovered a fat one. Her voice held excitement: "Say, Jimmy," she shrilled, "I like those machines they have in the shoe-store, don't you?"

"WHAT MACHINES? I never saw any machines in a shoe-store. You mean those rocking-horses they have for the babies?"

"No, I mean those things you stand in, and—and—and you look in a box and down at your feet and you look right through at your bones."

Jimmy stopped poking at the ground. He stood up, alert now. "I never stood in anything like that. They must be something new. What d'you want to look at your bones for?"

"Why, to see if your shoes are long enough. Mother and the store-man look, too, and they see if your shoes are right."

Jimmy tossed away the billiard cue. "Say, I *would* like to see my bones. Say, that must be fun to look at your bones. They must look funny. Right through your shoes and stockings and everything! I wonder how they do that. Maybe the man would tell me." He was jumping on and off the porch in his excitement. "Say, why doesn't Mum hurry up. I'd like to get going. Hey, Mum, c'mon. I'm ready! Let's go!" he shouted.

AS HE WAITED, he noisily did a clog step before the door. Tib pulled the shade of the perambulator down to shield her doll's eyes. She smiled with contentment. Tib likes to have everybody happy.

"You win, Tib," I murmured.

I opened my dull book, written about adults and their economic problems, with the same reluctance with which in the theater I put on my hat when the curtain comes down on a play.

C. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © H. Armstrong Roberts, Philadelphia

"With scientific certainty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the provable law of God, good. Its premises and conclusions are established with unalterable exactness. To grasp the simple, fundamental truths of this Science and apply them wisely in daily experience is to institute an effective warfare against error, insecurity, and uncertainty, making sure the unfoldment of goodness and spirituality in individual thinking. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 496): "Your fruits will prove what the understanding of God brings to man. Hold perpetually this thought,—that it is the spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ, which enables you to demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing, based upon its divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being."

Human conjecture, supposition, and belief—all lacking the fundamentals of certainty—are so often the basis upon which men predicate their experience that there is little wonder the falsities of insecurity, despair, discouragement, and failure make serious inroads upon their well-being. Life is to great numbers an enigma, and the path of least resistance is therefore followed aimlessly and listlessly, with deferred hope constantly failing to reveal the true source of comfort, healing, and salvation. Certainly the goal is not reached while chance, experimentation, and material circumstance are allowed to govern one's thought. But behold the multitudes who have already touched the hem of the healing garment of spiritual understanding in Christian Science! How truly are they beginning intelligently to put off the uncertainty of material beliefs and to replace it with the certainty of Christianly scientific demonstration and healing!

Educated by human opinion and perversion to expect naught but material effects, mankind largely discredits the things of God. They are so often regarded as entirely outside human experience that the uninformed are perhaps loath to depend upon or trust them, even when shown their healing benefits. But through the study of Christian Science it is learned that God creates only ideas, for God is Mind, infinite divine intelligence. Therefore, without regard to one's background, whatever its character, it is better to accept the spiritual ideas which come from Mind than to continue the acceptance of a false sense of human power. "The spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ," is the light of spiritual understanding, inspiration, and consecration which comes into the heart of every faithful seeker of healing in Christian Science. Exactness, promptness, certainty—as these positive qualities which reflect Mind are increasingly utilized, the opposite negative attributes of erroneous and faulty thinking are dropped.

Spiritual education, gained through adherence to Christian Science, reveals the protecting power of God's law. With what "scientific certainty" the master Christian, Jesus the Christ, met and mastered the adversities of ignorance, fear, and sin! How perfectly he accepted and promoted goodness and spirituality as the certain effects of undeviating Principle! He could protect and save those who sought him from every ill that mortality presented, because he understood the "underlying, overlying, and encompassing" power of divine Love, perfection. Did he not require and use the highest type of certainty and conviction when he said to his disciples (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you"? This sheltering, loving power was not a mysterious impartation of unknown origin, but was given, then as now, through the spiritual understanding of God as Life, Truth, and Love, and of man as His spiritual image or reflection. The universal applicability of this idea is typified by the Psalmist's words (Psalms 91:1): "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

The spirit of Christ, or Truth, understood and practiced in the schoolroom, home, office, factory, or church, or applied to political, governmental, national, and international difficulties, makes possible the solving of the complex problems of human relationship. The author of Proverbs says assuringly (Proverbs 22:20, 21), "Have not I written to thee excellent things in counsels and knowledge, that I might make thee know the certainty of the words of truth; that thou mightest answer the words of truth to them that send unto thee?" The certainty of the truth about God and man clearly points the necessity of eliminating each and every claim opposing this truth. And how surely this repudiation must include the falsities of personal sense, merely material affection, and dependence upon ceremony, ritual, and creed!

Mrs. Eddy, wise in her certain grasp of Truth, substantially supports the Scriptural revelation of the perfection of God and His idea. She says (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 31): "The loss of material objects of affection sunders the dominant ties of earth and points to heaven. Nothing can compete with Christian Science, and its demonstration, in showing this solemn certainty in growing freedom and vindicating 'the ways of God' to man. The absolute proof and self-evident propositions of Truth are immeasurably paramount to rubric and dogma in proving the Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Rainy Woods

THE rain came into the woods
Moving gently among the shadows,
With light steps beside the trees,
Humming soft, glad music.
The trees trembled with joy.
Light flecked over their leafy faces.
The spice of their still breathing floated
Among the raindrops.

In the clean, tall, fragrant woods
The rain danced blithesomely with the trees.

ALICE MAY WILLIAMS

Again the Flower

ONE thing is certain that the leaf
Blows bright again on the bough and after,
The flower, beautiful and brief,
Tumbles along the spray like laughter

Incredible with blue. The rain
Shall wash her drowsy face, the flame
Of sunset gild her, I know the years
Have called no lovelier thing by name

Until she stirred, half gossamer,
Half ivory foam against the air,
Stretching her petals till there were
Intolerable flagons there.

So spring shall teach the leaf to lean,
This flower gold as Caesar's throne
Shall ever flourish in some green
Pavilion, starry and alone.

HAROLD VINAL

The Vision of Duse

IN OCTOBER, 1902, Duse came again to Boston. Miss Lowell had seen her on her comparatively unsuccessful first American tour of 1893, and again on her second successful tour of 1896. The third tour was triumphant. . . .

Duse's ten Boston performances were given in the new Tremont Theater: *La Gioconda* and *La Città Morta* the week of October 20, and the next week *Francesca da Rimini*. Miss Lowell undoubtedly attended the opening performance, on October 21; the date marks the beginning of her career as poet; for that evening, when she returned to Sevenels, she found herself compelled 'with infinite agitation' to write a poem.

I have had rather a curious writing life. I used to write poems as a little girl, but I was no Hilda Conkling—they were the ordinary verse of little girls, and of no value whatever. From the time I was about fifteen or sixteen, I had a pause; I wrote nothing until I was twenty-eight, which is sufficiently strange, I think . . .

I had always felt that I could write, and I longed to write. I tried my hand at novels, short stories, and plays, but it did not dawn upon me that I could write poetry. Then Eleanora Duse came to America on one of her periodical trips; that was the year she was acting in the d'Annunzio plays. I went to see her, as I always went to see everything that was good in the theatre. The effect on me was something tremendous. What really happened was that it revealed me to myself, but I hardly knew that at the time. I just knew that I had got to express the sensations that Duse's acting gave me, somehow. I knew nothing whatever about the technique of poetry, I had never heard of *vers libre*, I had never analyzed blank verse—I was as ignorant as anyone could be. I sat down, and with infinite agitation wrote this poem. It has, I think, every *cliché* and every technical error which a poem can have, but it loosed a bolt in my brain and I found out where my true function lay. . . .

The vision of Duse revealed to Miss Lowell that art is an expression of the deep truths of human reality, that her hitherto unguessed vocation was poetry, and that in herself she should find the material. . . .

'I began to write, not specifically about Madame Duse, but simply out of the fullness of the vision of poetry which she had given me.'
—From "Amy Lowell," by S. FOSTER DAMON (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"CON SEGURIDAD CIENTIFICA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA es la ley demostrable de Dios, el bien. Sus premisas y conclusiones se establecen con exactitud inalterable. El comprender las verdades sencillas y fundamentales de esta Ciencia, aplicándolas sabiamente en la experiencia diaria, significa iniciar una guerra eficaz contra el error, la vacilación y la incertidumbre, asegurando el desenvolvimiento de la bondad y espiritualidad en el pensamiento individual. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha dicho en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS, p. 496): "Vuestros frutos demostrarán lo que el entendimiento de Dios trae al hombre. Ateneos perpetuamente a este pensamiento de que es la idea espiritual, el Espíritu Santo o Cristo, lo que os capacita para demostrar con seguridad científica la regla de la curación, cimentada sobre su Principio divino, el Amor, que está por debajo, por encima, y en efecto rodeando toda existencia verdadera."

La conjetura humana, la suposición y la creencia—todas ellas careciendo de los fundamentos de la seguridad—son tan a menudo la base sobre la cual los hombres construyen su experiencia, que no es de sorprender que las sugestiones de incertidumbre, desesperación, desaliento y fracaso destruyan su bienestar. La vida para muchos sigue siendo un enigma, y por eso el camino de la mínima resistencia se sigue, sin entusiasmo y sin un objetivo firme en la vida, mientras que la esperanza frustrada no nos deja ver la fuente verdadera de consuelo, curación y salvación. Por cierto que este fin no se alcanza mientras permitamos que la suerte, la experimentación y las circunstancias materiales gobiernen nuestro pensamiento. ¡Pero contemplad aquellas multitudes que ya han tocado el borde del vestido sanador del entendimiento espiritual de la Ciencia Cristiana! ¡Qué cierto es que ellos están empezando a deshacerse inteligentemente de la incertidumbre de las creencias materiales, reemplazándolas por la seguridad de la demostración y curación científicamente cristiana!

Educados por la opinión y perversión humanas a esperar nada más que efectos materiales, la humanidad en general duda de las cosas de Dios. Muy frecuentemente estas cosas de Dios se consideran como si estuviesen fuera de la experiencia humana, y los que no saben nada de la verdad cristiana rehusan tal vez a confiar en ellas, hasta cuando ven sus efectos sanadores. Pero mediante la Ciencia Cristiana se va aprendiendo que Dios no crea más que ideas, porque Dios es la Mente, la infinita inteligencia divina. Por eso es mejor que sin dar demasiada importancia a sus experiencias pasadas, no importa de qué naturaleza éstas hayan sido, uno acepte las ideas espirituales que provienen de la Mente, en vez de continuar conformándose con un sentido erróneo del poder humano. "La idea espiritual, el Espíritu Santo o Cristo," es la luz del entendimiento espiritual, la inspiración y la consagración, que vienen al corazón de todo el que busque la curación en la Ciencia Cristiana con devoción. ¡Exactitud, prontitud, certidumbre!—a medida que estas cualidades positivas que reflejan la Mente se utilicen más y más, los atributos opuestos y negativos de un modo de pensar erróneo y equivocado son suprimidos.

La educación espiritual que se gana mediante la Ciencia Cristiana revela el poder protector de la ley de Dios. ¡Con qué "certidumbre científica" confrontó y venció Jesucristo, el gran Cristiano, el antagonismo de la ignorancia, del temor y del pecado! ¡Cuán perfectamente aceptó y promovió él la bondad y la espiritualidad como efectos seguros de un Principio inmutable! Le fué posible a él proteger y salvar a aquellos que venían a él de todo el mal que la mortalidad presenta, porque comprendió el poder del Amor divino, la perfección, que está "por debajo, por encima y en efecto rodeando toda existencia verdadera." ¿No demandó, y no empleó él mismo, el tipo supremo de la certidumbre y de la convicción, cuando dijo a sus discípulos (LUCAS, 10:19): "He aquí, os he dado potestad para hollar serpientes y escorpiones, y sobre todo el poder del enemigo; y nada os dañará"? Este poder cariñoso y protector no era un influjo misterioso de origen desconocido, sino que fué dado, tanto entonces como ahora, por medio del entendimiento espiritual de Dios como la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor, y del hombre como Su imagen y reflejo espiritual. La aplicabilidad universal de esta idea se representa en las palabras del Salmista (SALMOS, 91:1): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente."

El espíritu de Cristo, la Verdad, entendido y practicado en la escuela, en el hogar, en la oficina, en el taller y en la iglesia, o aplicado a las dificultades políticas, gubernamentales, nacionales e internacionales, hace posible la solución del complicado problema de las relaciones humanas. El autor de LOS PROVERBIOS dice con mucha convicción (22:20, 21): "¿No te he escrito . . . en consejos y ciencia, para hacerte saber la certidumbre de las razones verdaderas, para que puedas responder razones de verdad a los que a ti enviaren?" La certeza de la verdad acerca de Dios y el hombre indica claramente la necesidad de eliminar cada una de las pretensiones que se oponen a esta verdad. Y qué cierto es que esta refutación tiene que incluir las falsedades del sentido personal, los afectos meramente personales, la confianza en el ceremonial, el ritual y los dogmas!

Mary Baker Eddy, sabia en su comprensión segura de la Verdad, mantiene substancialmente la revelación bíblica de la perfección de Dios y Su idea. Dice en la página 31 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROVERSION): "La perdida de los objetos materiales de nuestros afectos separa los lazos dominantes de la tierra y señala hacia el cielo. Nada puede competir con la Ciencia Cristiana y su demostración al evidenciar esta certeza solemne en creciente libertad y vindicando 'los caminos de Dios' delante del hombre. La prueba absoluta y las proposiciones evidentes de la Verdad son inmensamente superiores a la rúbrica y al dogma en la demostración del Cristo."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Spring Hokku

IN THE quiet street
this morning, pools of rain
are green with maple-stain.

KENNETH PORTER

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Be Loyal to U. S. Principles, Dr. Frank Urges Methodists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6—Loyalty to American principles, combined with a willingness to adapt traditional policies and mechanisms to new situations, was urged upon delegates from 48 states and 40 countries at the Methodist General Conference here last night by Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

Decrying the "superficial optimism that sometimes seeks to substitute cheer-leading for statesmanship," as well as bogey-mongers "who attempt to further personal or partisan ends by branding even the simplest and most obviously sensible suggestion of change as part of some sinister plot to communize the nation," Dr. Frank asserted that neither an irrational radicalism nor an irrational reaction is tolerable under such circumstances as prevail today.

Hour of Decision Near

That an hour of decision is approaching in which the American people will "either by default or by a vast exercise of will, determine the direction civilization will take," was recognized by the speaker. He said, "It should now be clear to all literate people that the temper of the crowd and the turn of affairs combine to create a situation in which beating the tom-tom for obsolete traditions of politics and economics can neither satisfy the mass mind nor bring recovery and stabilization to our enterprise.

"The old articles of political, social and economic faiths are philosophically doubted or passionately derided. Democracy is flouted. Freedom is invaded. Plenty is renounced. Natural science is betrayed. Education is hamstrung. Religion is tied to the cartwheel of the state. Nationalism runs amuck. Hitherto docile masses everywhere seem set to take affairs into their own hands or lodge them in the hands of leaders who speak their language of urgency. Plainly we are confronted by an unprecedented situation calling for an unprecedented willingness to consider unprecedented policies."

Upholds American Tradition

Advocating a middle-of-the-road policy, Dr. Frank said, "Of all of the revolutionary concepts now in the field from Fascism to Communism, none in my judgment, offers a tithe of the possibilities of enriched and stabilized life for the millions that lie latent in the American tradition of private enterprize and political liberty. But we shall escape social disruption, through which so much of mankind has lately passed, only through the exercise of a cool and constructive intelligence that refuses to let its approach to reality be obscured either by the traditions of reaction or the tentative theorizing of radicalism."

Enumerates Policies

If flexible intelligence controls, President Frank enumerated certain adaptations of traditional policies and mechanism of life to the new circumstances of this age:

1. Revise procedures, but remain loyal to principles of democratic self-government.
2. Defend the utmost freedom consistent with the complex interdependence of modern society.
3. Use every resource to release the full productive energies to lower the cost and lift the standard of living.
4. Refuse to believe that it is statesmanlike to throw brakes on our productive capacity to produce goods and wealth that millions of Americans so manifestly need.
5. Give less attention to artificial price fixing and more attention to authentic freeing of energies of business, industry and agriculture to create new wealth.
6. Make politics the servant instead of the sovereign of our life and enterprise.

Dr. Mott Urges Unity

Distinguished visitors and fraternal delegates from other denominations were heard in yesterday's sessions. Dr. John R. Mott of New York inveighed strongly against a divided church, linking his remarks with praise for the step taken Monday by the general conference in bringing together the three major branches of Methodism. "But we must present a united front with Christians of other names, a Christianity as wide as the world," he said. "I have in mind a larger synthesis in which we shall in this time of all times present a great solidarity. Never did our division seem to me to be so unnecessary, so unwise or so unchristian. We must enter a day in which we pool not only knowledge and experience, but in which we pool personalities and increasingly, funds, and above all, plans and administration and even names."

Referring to the present world situation for Methodism and all the churches, Dr. Mott felt that we are living in a time unprecedented in the openness of doors. "There may have been times when in certain parts of the world this was true," he said, "but my point is that there never was a time when simultaneously, in all areas, the doors were so ajar, and the solemnizing fact is that it comes at a time when right inside of the United States we are confronted with the greatest concentration of the major unsolved problems that American Christianity ever has faced."

Millions Spent

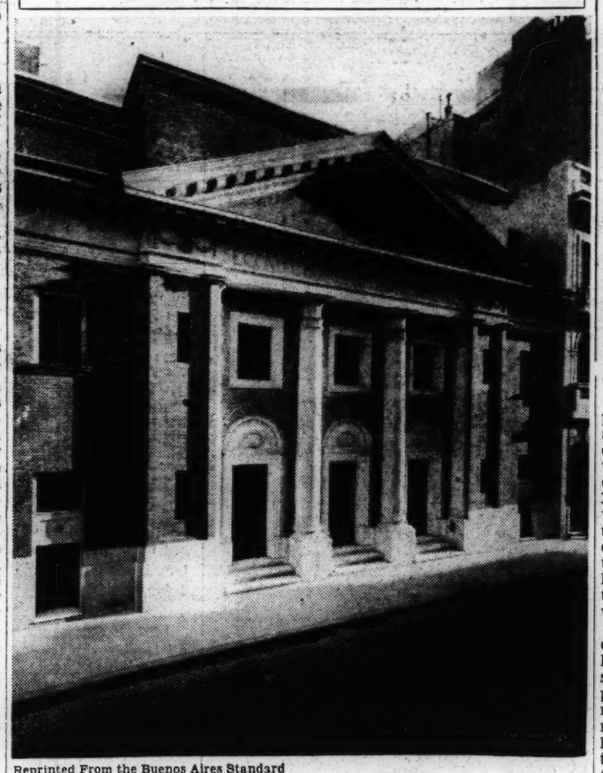
In advocating a forward movement for the world service benevolences of the demonination, Bishop Edgar Blake of Indianapolis reported that during the six depression years Methodists had paid $340,000,000 for the maintenance of their churches, $60,000,000 for their missionary work at home and abroad, $66,000,000 for homes for the aged, orphans and similar institutions and $117,000,000 through educational work.

The American Bible Society, in which Methodism co-operates with 23 other denominations, made its quadrennial presentation to the General Conference yesterday. Dr. Eric M. North ,executive secretary of the society, noted the centennial of work for the blind, $1000 having been appropriated 100 years ago resulting in the publication of the Scriptures in embossed letters. During the century 117,000 volumes have been supplied in 31 languages, systems and forms.

P. E. N. Club Elects

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Election of Dorothy Thompson, wife of Sinclair Lewis, as president of the American Center of the P. E. N. Club, an international association of writers and editors, was announced today. Miss Thompson, writer on national and international affairs, succeeds Robert Frost, the poet.

Church Edifice in Argentina



Reprinted From the Buenos Aires Standard

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Buenos Aires, Arg.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Dedication of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Buenos Aires, was reported in an article in the Buenos Aires Standard. Excerpts from this report follow:

"In 1924 a Church Building Fund was started. Building commenced early in 1929, and on June 13 of that year the cornerstone was laid.

"The church is built in the sturdy Adams style so characteristic of many other Christian Science churches in New York and London.

"The façade had been executed in pressed brick and imitation stone. The auditorium which can seat nearly 300 people is finely finished off in plaster and paint, and is well lighted from a high dome of tinted glass and lateral windows. The wall paneling and the pews are of American oak in its natural color. The floor is solid oak parquet.

"The atmosphere of simplicity and strength that pervades the whole building reflects great credit to the architects, Messrs. Calvo, Jacobs, and Gimenez."

Hagood Case Ends On Cryptic Note; Retirement Granted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—The somewhat cryptic statement offered May 4, by Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood in explanation of his telegraphic request for immediate retirement from the army one day after having taken over command of the Sixth Corps Area at Chicago, was accepted in War Department circles here as just one more characteristic incident in the career of an officer marked by unconventional behavior.

Granting of the request is regarded as closing the affair which caused a major political sensation two months ago.

Under Administration pressure for remarks made before the House Appropriations Committee, in which he termed WPA funds "stage money," General Hagood was relieved of command of the Eighth Corps Area at San Antonio. Subsequently Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff, stated that General Hagood's record showed continual "insubordination."

The General made himself unpopular with the army high command after the war when he published a book entitled "Service of Supply," which severely criticized the manner in which this service was handled in France during the war. Toward the end of the Hoover Administration he again attracted considerable attention by insisting that the American taxpayer should have a much better army than the one it has for the amount of money spent on it. He intends to write a book showing in detail how he believes this could be accomplished.

In his statement the General said:

"With great regret I hereby relinquish command of the Sixth Corps Area and of the Second Field Army. The President of the United States in a personal interview asked me not to retire at this time. But notwithstanding this unusual and most gracious action on his part I feel that an unfortunate chain of circumstances has arisen in which it would not be fair to the service or to myself for me to remain on the active list any longer.

"Nothing has happened of which I have any reason to be ashamed. I have done my full duty to the best of my limited ability. I have been with troops continuously for the past 24 years and I leave with the firm conviction that no man, woman or child who has served under my command will say I have not been a just and considerate commander."

Speedometer Turn Back By Dealer Is Held Fraud

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5 (AP)—Turning back speedometers on used automobiles to make it appear the cars to be sold had been driven fewer miles than they actually had was condemned as the "perpetration of a fraud" by the St. Louis Court of Appeals today.

In an opinion by Commissioner Walter E. Bennick, the court sustained a jury in awarding Percy C. Jones, a banker, damages of $2150 against a St. Louis automobile firm. The automobile firm's defense was that the "turn back" was a trade custom.

Big Auto Concerns Ask Supreme Court For Patent Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Four of the largest automobile manufacturers asked the Supreme Court yesterday to reverse a lower court decision in a patent case which they claimed would "revolutionize the relations between manufacturers and inventors, to the detriment and vexation of both."

William F. Hoeltke of Rochester, N. Y., in 1928 devised an automatic firecheck which he claimed would prevent backfires in industrial plants using gas. He wrote the C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, which manufactured gas equipment, asking it to buy his idea.

Later Mr. Hoeltke obtained a patent and brought suit for damages against the Baltimore company, claiming it had appropriated his invention. A Maryland federal district court freed the company but the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this, and found he was entitled to damages and an accounting on profits. The circuit court said that the Kemp Company should then have disclosed similar devices, which the company claimed at the trial were perfected before Mr. Hoeltke's.

The automobile corporations claimed these rules would work great hardship on all manufacturers. They said that last year one of the corporations alone had examined 7848 new devices suggested by inventors, many of which the manufacturers had perfected or were developing by their own staffs. Under the ruling, the automobile companies argued, "the manufacturer becomes the easy prey to any unscrupulous inventor."

Island Girls Study Homemaking At Annual Hawaiian Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Attempting to coordinate their racial heritages with the American plan of living, 400 delegate-members of the Future Homemakers of Hawaii have concluded their fourth convention. The association has 3000 members grouped in 48 chapters, representing each major island in the territory.

Founded in Kona, Hawaii, in 1931, as the result of a long-felt need to create some organization in which girls might participate and enjoy extra-curricula activities similar to those enjoyed by the Future Farmers of America, the Homemakers have nad a vigorous, healthful, productive growth.

Becomes "House Daughter"

During her first year in a vocational homemaking class, offered by the intermediate schools and high schools of the territory, a girl may join the organization with the status of "house daughter."

The next year she may become a "future homemaker." For three years after graduation she is eligible to associate membership. After the associate membership period has expired there is an alumnae organization to which she may belong.

Purposes, aims and ideals of the association are indicated in the creed:

"I believe in the beauty of a wholesome family life; that life in the home is the natural career for every woman.

"I believe that work is work wherever I find it, but that work in the home and among members of my family and with children is the most inspiring and satisfying.

"I believe it is my duty and privilege to make a comfortable home out of resources at my command; that the joy of living does not depend upon wealth, but upon health, unselfish love, intelligent care and devoted service.

"I believe that a woman in her home may lead a full, happy, useful life; that wholesome homes are essential to the prosperity and success of our great country's welfare.

"I believe that the dignity of labor depends not upon what I do, but upon how I do it. . . ."

During their three-day convention at McKinley High School, Honolulu, delegates were concerned with a variety of problems, social and economic, pertaining to home life.

Racial Problems

One problem faced by nearly every girl present was how to adapt her racial heritages to the standard home plan. Every race in the territory was represented, including Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Filipino and a sprinkling of the "haole" or Caucasian.

One of the primary purposes of the convention was to lead the girls from the restrictions of their home environment, frequently conforming to customs and habits of one race or people, and place her in a position to view home life objectively; to witness contributions to home life by girls of other racial backgrounds.

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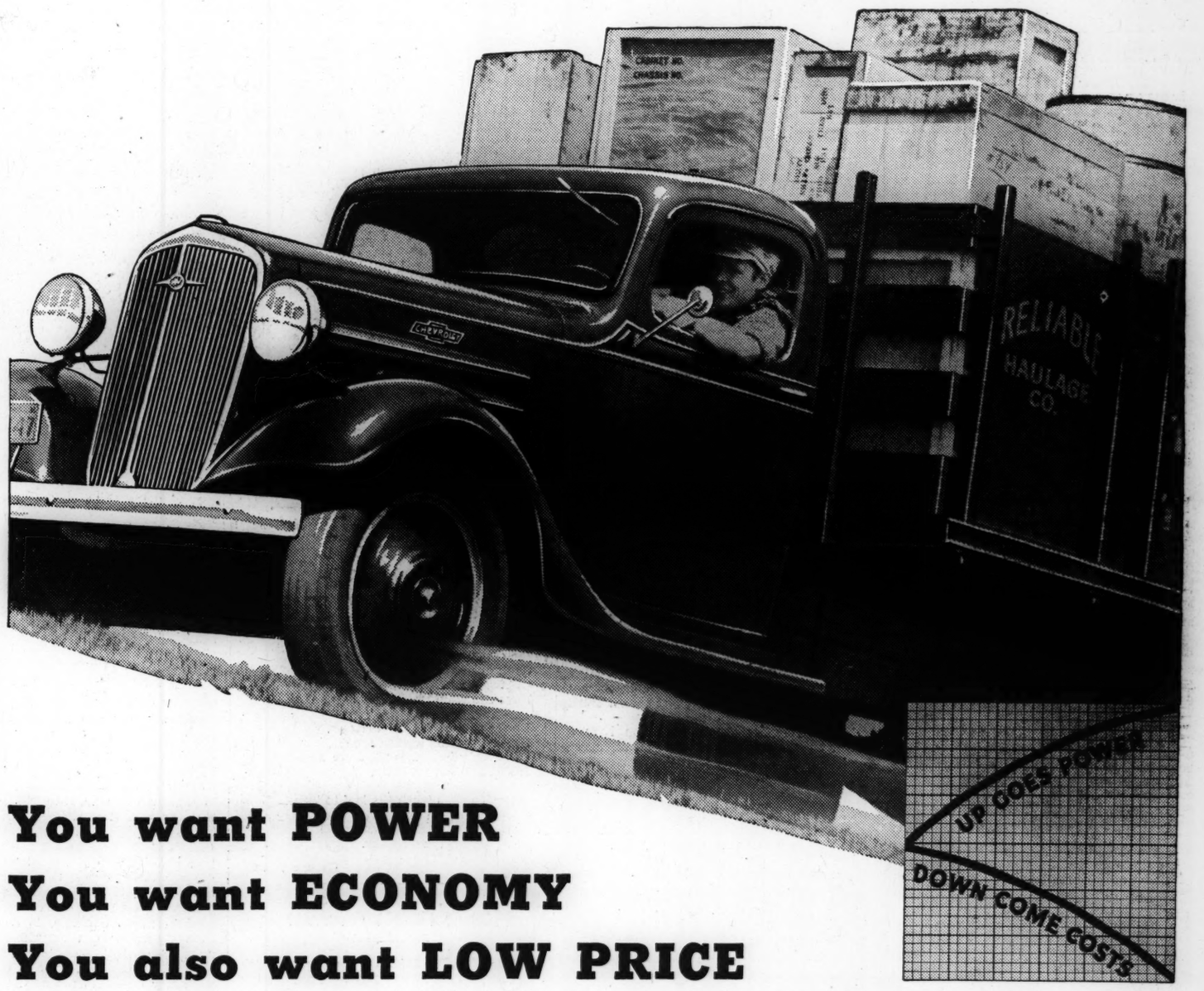

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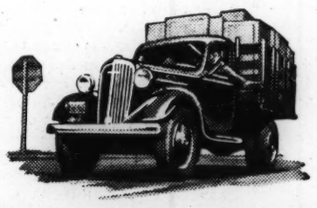

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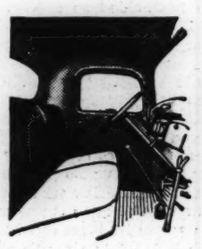

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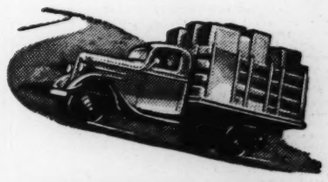

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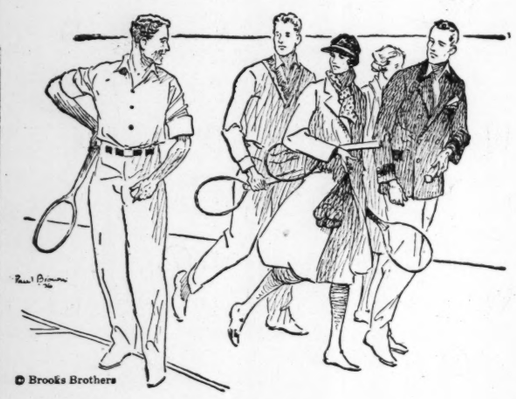

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936

Curley for U. S. Senate Is Forecast; G.O.P. Budget Blockade Holds Firm

Boston Today

State Awaits Curley Statement

At 7:15 tonight the electrical load is due to jump considerably as friend and foe tune in radio sets to Governor Curley's revelation of his future political plans.

For several months, in fact ever since the Governor announced his senatorial candidacy at a Rockland political gathering, politicians have been in a quandary over whether the Governor would actually stay in the senatorial campaign or change his mind and run for re-election, as so many of his political beneficiaries have urged. Tonight, the Governor has announced, he will definitely make known his decision.

Today the report is that his decision will keep him in the campaign for United States Senator and leave the gubernatorial fight wide open for the three announced candidates, Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General. It remains to be seen whether the report is true.

Many observers consider the present election affords the Governor his best opportunity to gain a seat in the United States Senate, a life ambition. In that contest, the Governor would not be forced to run on his record as Governor. This record would provide considerable ammunition for his opponents, according to some observers.

As a Senatorial candidate, the Governor would be pitted against Thomas C. O'Brien, former District Attorney of Suffolk County, and Joseph F. O'Connell, former members of the National House of Representatives Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, the present incumbent, has not yet made known his plans, although many believe he will run for re-election.

With the Governor out of the gubernatorial race, he would avoid a contest with Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, who has frequently stated he would remain in the campaign regardless of the Governor's decision. The State Treasurer has recognized political strength. Although he might not gain favor in the convention, particularly if the Governor started his dictatorial machinery, he would and undoubtedly will given any other candidate a strong race in the primaries.

Large Steamship For Maine Service

Largest ship ever in the Maine-New York tourist trade arrives in New England for the summer next month.

Growth of the passenger traffic between New York City, Portland and Bar Harbor, Maine, prompts Eastern Steamship Lines to shift the S. S. Iroquois from the New York, Jacksonville, Miami route to the north beginning June 26.

Members of the National Editorial Association, 400 strong, are to board the Iroquois at Bar Harbor, following close of their 51st. annual convention, June 28, at Poland Spring, sail to Portland for a sight-seeing trip and then disperse. The Iroquois has capacity for 800 passengers.

Steps to Salvage Freighter Taken

Two salvage boats were alongside the partially submerged Canadian Steamships Line freighter, Canadian Planter, today, at the entrance of Nantucket Sound. The Canadian Planter was in a collision with the Hall liner, City of Auckland, early Sunday morning.

It was rumored in shipping circles than an effort will be made to patch up the gaping hole in the Canadian Planter's port side. If this can be done, the water will then be pumped out of the vessel's holds and she will be towed to port for repairs. A hearing on the crash was concluded before local steamboat inspectors yesterday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity, Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds shifting to southeast.

Maine: Fair and warmer tonight. Thursday warmer, cloudy in the interior; showers Thursday night and probably in the northwest portion Thursday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer, showers Thursday night and probably in the north portion Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; showers Thursday night and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds becoming fresh Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	60	Minneapolis	70	74
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	62	64	New York	52	68
Denver	48	86	Norfolk	60	66
Helena	38	54	Philadelphia	58	72
Jacksonville	72	88	St. Louis	68	82
Kansas City	72	90	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	60	70
Miami	70	88			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., May 6.
B—Maximum, May 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:12 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 12:48 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

German Boats Aboard Boston-Bound Liner

By the Associated Press

Bremen, Ger., May 6

TWO of Germany's fleet of seven new yachts to compete for the first time in a Bermuda regatta and later to sail in a transatlantic race, left for Boston, Mass., today aboard the liner Anhalt.

The yachts, named "Roland of Bremen" and "Ashanti," are owned by a group of wealthy shipping men and will sail from Boston to Bermuda.

The German yachtsmen first intended to do the westward crossing on the yachts' keels, but at the last moment rejected the plan.

Curley Receives Powderless Bomb

A "bomb," which the maker failed to load with explosive, was received yesterday afternoon by Governor Curley under circumstances of somewhat unusual character.

Mailed to the State House from a Somerville post office, the ticking package was taken direct to the Governor's office by two of his messengers. The Governor himself doused the package in water and opened it to find an alarm clock, two dry cells, but no dynamite.

Governor Curley said he believed the bomb might have some connection with eight "threatening" letters he reported receiving of late. The question also has been raised of a possible connection with the dictaphone which was "discovered" in the Governor's home Oct. 7 of last year. The "bomb" only temporarily diverted attention from the recent taxi fares exposure and other budget problems, which have occupied the public eye for some days past. Members of the Ways and Means Committee feel that the promised disclosures on the subject of further expenditures in the executive department will once again hold the public's interest.

Shirley Gut Widening Urged

Before they built all the high buildings and filled in the Back Bay one could stand in almost any State House window and see the sea, but those days have been gone for many years. Today, however, the sea, or a goodly representation of it, came to the State House.

The old building took on quite a nautical air as old salts, yachtsmen, and members of various port organizations appeared to tell the Ways and Means Committee just why they thought the State should spend $77,000 in widening and deepening Shirley Gut, the narrows which separate Winthrop Point and Deer Island.

"For one thing," said Capt. Thomas E. Evans, speaking for the Boston Mates and Pilot's Association, "it will get all those pleasure boats out of the main ship's channel. They will have some other place to go than right across our bows, and they need it. Whenever a pilot sees a pleasure craft ahead he has some qualms until it's astern. A big vessel isn't so flexible, you know, but some yachtsmen forget it."

"Besides," pointed out Representative Daniel J. Honan, Winthrop, who introduced the measure, "it would cut down escapes from Deer Island, and clean up Winthrop's unsanitary shores."

Master Named For Court Cases

Four additional sessions of Suffolk Superior Court were made operative today when justices of that court appointed four Boston attorneys to sit permanently as masters in equity cases.

The reason behind these appointments was lack of co-operation by lawyers in sending cases to masters in order to reduce the rapidly increasing list of equity cases. Henceforth the judges will assign cases to the masters without asking permission of attorneys involved. The masters will hear the cases, determine the facts and make a report to the court.

By the order signed by Judge Wilford D. Gray the procedure "will in effect furnish four additional sessions of the court."

The four masters named were: Philip A. Hendrick, Charles C. McCarthy, Joseph P. Fagan and Max E. Bernkopf.

Bill to Bar Liquor Near Schools Lost

Indicative of the weakness of dry sentiment in the present Legislature was an 8 to 14 vote in the Senate this afternoon defeating a bill which would bar issuance of liquor licenses to hotels, taverns, restaurants and clubs located within 400 feet of a church or school.

The bill was defeated, despite the fact that it was a compromise measure, whipped together by the committee on legal affairs after hearings on four somewhat similar proposals, and despite the fact that the measure would not close established liquor dispensaries, but would simply prevent issuance of permits to new ones.

Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston spoke against the bill, claiming it would have an adverse effect on business. No one spoke in its favor.

Boston Today

Fresh Attacks Made on Budget

The G. O. P. blockade against Democrat-sponsored increases in Governor Curley's budget continued today when Senator James C. Scanlan, Democratic floor leader, failed in an attempt to raise the item for personal services in the Department of Mental Diseases.

The Somerville Senator attempted to raise the item from $128,800 to $140,000. The vote against him was 7 to 16.

Senator Charles G. Miles, Brockton Republican, found practically the entire Senate against him when he sought to eliminate entirely the $240,000 item for a new kitchen and dining room in the Northampton State Hospital. Opposed by Senator George C. Moyse, Republican chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, Senator Miles lost by a vote of 1 to 25.

The Senate has not yet considered the important appropriation for state highway maintenance, which the Democrats hope to raise from $3,000,000 to $4,600,000.

Senator John F. Donovan, Chelsea Democrat, lost another motion for an increase in the appropriation for state parole board. He requested that the item be increased from $98,980 to $102,330 to provide step rate increases for employees of the board. The vote was 6 to 14 against the proposal.

Yesterday's budget session produced little important action, except the Republican defeat of a Democratic move to increase the item for personal service in the State Civil Service Department from $133,600 to $153,600.

Planning Board Pact Authorized

Before the Revolution the colonies made many agreements between them. Notable was the compact between Connecticut and New York determining where "New York shall end and Connecticut begin."

As the national Government increased in power states gradually cut down on compacts. Low ebb was reached during the first years of the Roosevelt Administration.

Then came the Supreme Court decisions that once more focused attention on the sovereignty of states. Interstate compacts again burgeoned.

In the van of states reviving such agreements is Massachusetts. Today the Senate, under suspension of rules, passed to be engrossed a bill empowering the State Planning Board to act with similar bodies in other New England states and New York in formulating compacts for improvements and developments of waterways common to any two states.

This means that states may co-operate in controlling flood conditions originating in one state, but menacing others. It opens way for larger improvements than might be undertaken by each state acting as a separate unit.

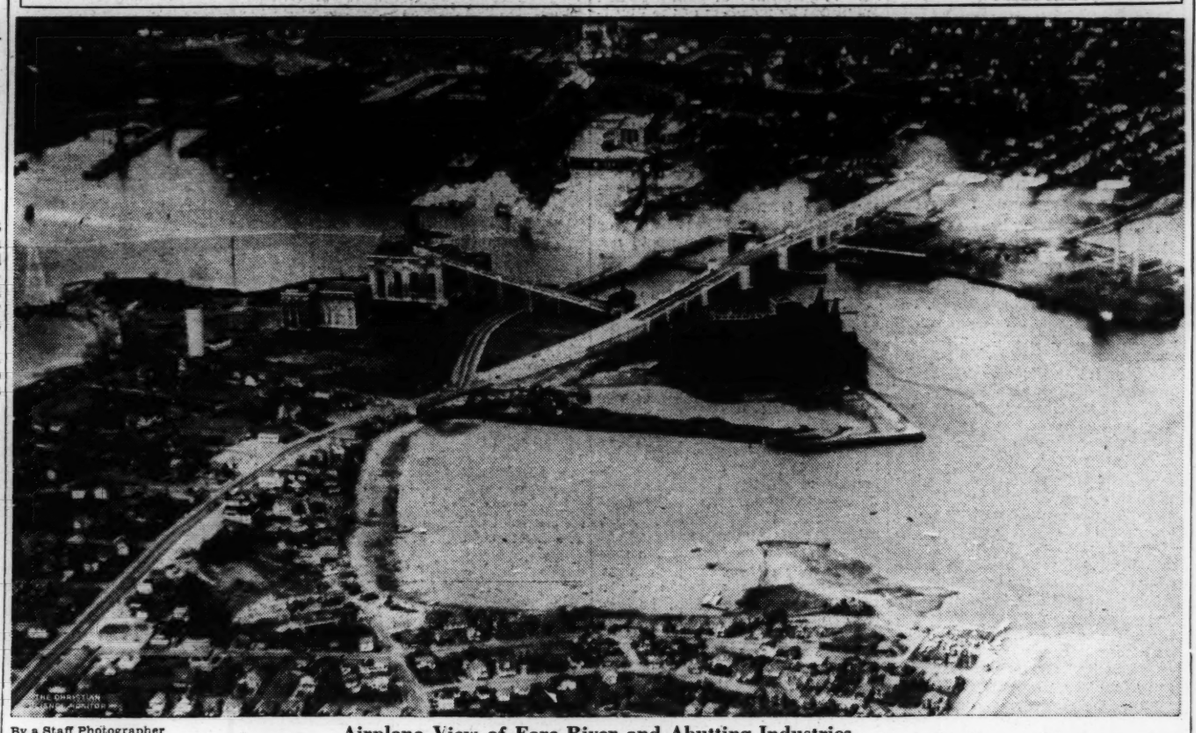
The House had already acted favorably on the bill.

3650 Per Cent Interest Alleged

Payment of interest ranging from 2450 to 3650 per cent is alleged in a bill in equity filed in Suffolk Superior Court today. The complainant, Samuel Gilman, Boston manufacturer, sets forth that he paid this interest for loans granted by Isaac Farber of Boston. He asks the court to declare the loans void and order return of excessive interest, in addition to all notes, mortgages and pawn tickets.

Mr. Gilman, who operates a small factory, borrowed from Farber to meet his pay roll. Loans, by agreement, were to be repaid the following day—and were, according to the petition. Mr. Gilman now declares the interest charges were excessive.

One of the Bay State's Busy Areas



By a Staff Photographer

Airplane View of Fore River and Abutting Industries

Engineers Urged To Study Lighting Of Roads at Night

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6 (AP)—C. A. B. Halvorson Jr., consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, told a group of engineers at Yale today that highway lighting and construction are in the same relative position now as building construction and scientific interior lighting were a quarter of a century ago.

Highways are being built only with regard for daytime traffic movement, he told the opening session of the three-day meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, northeastern district.

"It would appear," Mr. Halvorson said, "that highways have been designed wholly with regard to safe movement of vehicular traffic by day, the general assumption being that the lighting requirements can be adequately met by the illumination provided by auto headlamps, tail lights, and the illuminated direction signals on trucks and buses."

This assumption, he declared, is wholly incorrect, and "eye-strain and physical fatigue are the results" of headlamp glare.

Mr. Halvorson spoke of recent important advances in the art and tools of the lighting engineer, and said it is reasonable to expect greater results from modern highway lighting systems.

Carens Is Elected Vice-President Of Edison Company

Thomas H. Carens, former Boston newspaper man, today was elected vice-president of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company in charge of public relations.

He was with the Boston Herald from 1911 to 1914, was secretary to Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor and publisher of the Herald until 1917, Washington correspondent for a short period in 1918, political editor of the Herald from 1919 to 1928 and again Washington correspondent until 1930.

From 1930 to 1935 Mr. Carens has been assistant to the president of the New England Power Association. For the past few months he has been associated with the Edison Company as assistant to Frank D. Comerford, president.

Fore River Proves Busiest Stream of Size in the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., May 6—Fore River, whose 7.5 miles makes it one of the shortest "commercialized" streams in the United States, has seen its ship traffic increase by 670 per cent during the past 15 years, according to official figures, released today. Fifteen years ago cargo on the river totaled 354,673 tons with a value of $3,262,955. Latest official figures, for the year 1934, show that 2,720,463 tons of cargo moved on the river, with a value of $20,582,451—the largest amount for any year.

Rising in the town of Braintree, the river flows in a northerly direction and empties into Hingham Bay.

On the banks of the Fore River have been built many famous ships, commercial and naval, carrying the name of the stream to all parts of the world. The Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company were responsible for much of the dredging and deepening work which has been carried on to take care of the growing size of vessels built there.

Minimum Depth Now 23 Feet

Today, the river reaches a depth of 23 feet at mean low water. This depth has been achieved by dredging projects for which $635,900 of public and $100,000 of private funds have been contributed. Cost of maintaining the depth is $5250 annually.

But the Rivers and Harbors Act of Aug. 30, 1935, provides for a channel 27 feet deep, 300 feet wide, from Hingham Bay to the Weymouth Fore River Bridge at Quincy Point, a distance of about three miles—one of the most progressive programs to be approved by the Federal Government for this stream. Estimated cost is $506,500, with a maintenance cost of $2000 annually. Commercial, industrial, civic interests have sought this improvement for a decade or more.

Like many projects that involve expenditure of public funds, however, there is a string attached to this plan. Local interests must dredge and maintain a channel of equal depth and suitable width, for at least 2500 feet.

Many New Plants Line River

Fuel, both coal and crude oil, is the leading commodity of commerce on Fore River. New plants have been established along the banks of this river in recent years, and interest in improvements is illustrated by the increasing number of firms represented at hearings before army engineers regarding proposed projects.

Supporters of proposals to deepen, widen or improve the stream include: Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Braintree Electric Light Company, Cities Service Refining Company, City Fuel Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, J. F. Sheppard & Sons and C. H. Sprague & Son.

Crossing Fore River is a new bridge—main artery for motor vehicle traffic between Boston and the South Shore—recently completed at a cost of $2,500,000. The bridge is half a mile long and has a draw which opens a 175-foot channel. However, in order to encourage further commerce without disturbing motor traffic more than is necessary, the bridge has been built with a clearance of 40 feet at mean high water. This reduces the number of times that the draw must be opened from 2300 times a year to about 384.

State Skiing Facilities Urged

With a week-end or so of skiing left at Tuckerman's Ravine, ski runners, instead of packing equipment away, are already talking about next winter. At Amherst, a meeting of the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council recommended that the State lease open slopes in winter for skiers as it now leases streams for fishermen.

Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, it was announced by Harold M. Gore, head of the department of physical education at State College, has been asked to make an investigation into the possibility of leasing snow-covered open slopes.

The directors of the winter sports council, representing organizations numbering thousands of Massachusetts skiers, feel that the increasing popularity of winter sports demands that facilities be developed for the enjoyment of such activities as skiing.

Open pastures, it was pointed out, would not be impaired by their use as skiing practice slopes in the winter time. Furthermore, state money paid into leases would provide many farmers with some returns on their land during the winter months when it otherwise would lie idle and unproductive.

Library Post Vote Postponed

The Governor's Council today postponed for the second time voting on the nomination of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan to the position of State Librarian, as it was hinted about the State House that efforts are being made to effect a job swap which will keep the standards of the state librarianship up without letting Mrs. O'Riordan down. Reluctance on the part of council members to vote on the appointment is said to be due to this political angle rather than to the protest which has greeted Mrs. O'Riordan's nomination to the post from all parts of the State.

Chief objection to the Governor's candidate is that by her own admission she does not possess proper qualifications for a librarian's post.

The council did vote today to confirm the appointment of Prof. John J. Murray of Milton, as chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. Professor Murray, who succeeds Henry C. Atwill, a Coolidge appointee, was confirmed 6 to 3 on a roll-call vote. Mr. Atwill will be demoted to a membership on the commission. Professor Murray has up to now been chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Brann Optimistic on Quoddy

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine said he had been in conferences throughout the day yesterday seeking funds for continuance of the Passamaquoddy power project. "I have made definite progress," he said, adding that he would remain here today.

Roraback Heads Connecticut GOP List of Delegates

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6 (AP)—J. Henry Roraback, veteran state chairman, was elected today head of the Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention, after he had been described as a leader who would exert considerable influence in the selection of the presidential nominee and the "election of the President next November."

In nominating Mr. Roraback, former Judge James E. Walsh, of Greenwich, told delegates to the quadrennial state convention:

"He is the one man to lead the Connecticut delegation. He is the only man in the State big enough for the job, and when he goes to Cleveland at the head of the delegation, the Connecticut delegates with his power and influence are going to have a fine influence at the convention."

18 Other Delegates

In addition to Mr. Roraback, who is also a member of the party's national committee, 18 other delegates and 19 alternates were chosen. The convention, in keeping with a precedent of long standing, gave no instructions to the delegates as to choice of a candidate for the presidential nomination.

The unpledged delegation will meet in Hartford next Monday for the purpose of reorganization. It is expected to reserve consideration of potential presidential nominees until after its arrival at Cleveland.

Only 40 minutes were required by the delegates to choose the Connecticut national convention contingent and the new state central committee. The convention was called to order at 10:15 a. m. (E. S. T.) and adjourned at 10:55 a. m. Democrats will choose their delegates to the national convention at a state conclave in New Haven, May 15 and 16.

List of Delegates

The delegates-at-large:

J. Henry Roraback, state chairman and national committeeman; Katherine Byrne, state vice-chairman and national committeewoman; former United States Senator Hiram Bingham; former Gov. John H. Trumbull; Charles M. Bakewell of New Haven; James F. Walsh of Greenwich; Hugh M. Alcorn of Hartford; State Senator J. Kenneth Bradley; State Senator Kenneth F. Cramer.

Mr. Bingham, in his keynote address last night, pleaded for the election as President of a man "like Calvin Coolidge."

The former United States senator criticized conditions under President Roosevelt and brought the convention to its feet cheering after asserting the conditions "must be changed and we're going to change them next November.

Faithful Servant

Mr. Bingham termed President Coolidge "a faithful public servant . . . who never went back on his word." And almost in the same breath attacked the Democratic Party as one of "repudiation and broken promises."

"One of the chief reasons for the continuance of the depression and the vast number of the unemployed is lack of confidence in Democratic promises, uncertainty as to what is going to happen next," Mr. Bingham said.

"If we want recovery and to furnish jobs for thousands of willing workers (and who does not?) then we of the Republican Party must make it our business to see that the party of repudiation and broken promises is itself repudiated at the polls, and an honest platform adopted and a man-of-his-word elected as President.

"With return of confidence in government and its promises will come return of tremendous business activity and an incredible decrease in unemployment."

New Principal Honored By Abbott Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., May 6—Miss Marguerite Hearsey, principal-elect of Abbott Academy, was the guest of honor at a reception this afternoon to introduce her to the trustees, faculty and patrons of the school.

Union Leader Seeks Action On Textile Act

Pressure Strike Hinted in Move to Force Speedy Passage

Meeting Is Called

Organized Labor Opposes Plan for Bloc to Aid Mill Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6—A broad hint that a pressure strike of woolen and worsted workers will be called unless favorable congressional action on the National Textile Act comes soon was given here today by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers Union. Just before entraining for New York to attend a meeting of the union's officers, Mr. Riviere admitted that recommendations for such a walk-out will undoubtedly come up before the meeting.

His disclosure was made subsequent to release of a letter he had written Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. The letter bluntly opposed organization in Congress of a nonpartisan bloc to aid textile mill owners unless something is first done for labor.

Back Ellenbogen Bill

By doing "something for labor," Vice-President Riviere made it plain that he meant the National Textile Act (the Ellenbogen Bill). Rumblings of discontent among textile workers have been audible to observers here for some time, and these became more vocal as it appeared that Congress might adjourn before the national political conventions next month without passing the much-sought act.

Union leaders report that their organization, especially among woolen workers, has never been more active. The woolen industry has been busy, and workers claim that hours have stretched out while pay has gone down. This situation has, leaders assert, tightened union lines, so that a strike at this time would seriously affect the industry. The union claims more than 100,000 members.

Serious Threat Seen

With this strength and with the mood already created, Mr. Riviere's hint—bordering on a threat—was taken very seriously here today.

Explaining why he wrote Congresswoman Rogers, Mr. Riviere said that recent advices from Washington had indicated she planned to band members of Congress representing textile centers together in a move designed to benefit cotton goods exporters.

"It is my opinion," he wrote, "that it would be more practical and beneficial if something was done for our textile industry and to encourage it by the stimulation of wage increases to employees. This would be rendering a real home service which not only would be felt by the million and a quarter of textile operatives who are receiving pauper wages but its effect would be felt by the five million others directly dependent upon them for a livelihood."

Purchasing Power

Continuing he wrote: "This added purchasing power would reflect itself on all textile communities and at least 25,000,000 persons, not connected with the industry or its workers, who have been long seeking this financial aid for progressive business.

"Congress can take the initiative in promoting a constructive and much delayed and much sought forward movement by the passage of the National Textile Act.

Mr. Riviere said that he believed that the cotton cloth exporters were able to take care of their own problem. He said that he believed it unfair for any group of lawmakers "to strive for the aid of a few while many suffered."

Plight of Workers

"The congressmen and economic leaders surely by this time know the sad plight of the textile workers and yet they are doing little to relieve the situation. Those who are sincere in object and purpose are being hindered by those who consider their self-interests above their duty to their nation and fellow men and women," he said.

Mr. Riviere predicted, as he has previously, that unless the National Textile Act passes Congress at the present session that "the nation will witness the greatest exploitation of workers in recent years."

As a result of this belief, he said, thousands of letters and telegrams are being sent to Washington from every textile center in the East. One district in Massachusetts, alone, sent in petitions containing more than 20,000 signatures favoring the passage of the National Textile Act.

Cream Prices Drop One Cent

Effective tomorrow, a revised schedule of minimum resale cream prices, reducing the price an average of 1 cent a half-pint, will operate in Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board announced today.

Along the same line, following an all-day private conference of AAA representatives, six New England dairy executives and state agricultural officials from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont yesterday, co-operation was pledged to carry the Greater Boston milk marketing agreement to Concord, N. H., next Friday for proposed revisions in prices and base rating.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston, 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tomorrow: Preview of "Things to Come," 10 p. m.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor McLaglen and Rosalind Russell in "Under Two Flags." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:18 a. m., 12, 2:55, 5:40, 8:24. Also "The Walking Dead," featuring Boris Karloff, Ricardo Cortez and Margaret Churchill. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 4:26, 7:10, 9:54. Tomorrow: Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "I Married a Doctor." Also "Man Hunt," featuring Ricardo Cortez.

TREMONT—Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Crime and Punishment," with Peter Lorre. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

UPTOWN—"These Three," with Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also Edward Arnold, Lee Tracy, Binnie Barnes and Katherine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

BOSTON—Richard Dix in "Special Investigator." 11:02 a. m., 1:52, 5:02, 7:52, 10:25. Stage: "Hollywood Holiday," revue topped by Irene Bordoni, Hal Le Roy, dancing genius, Joe Morrison and others. Tomorrow: "The House of a Thousand Candles," with Mae Clarke and Phillips Holmes. Stage: "Footlight Flashes," featuring Faith Bacon, Jimmy Savo, J. Harold Murray and others.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS — "Pêcheur d'Islande" (Iceland Fisherman) in French with English subtitles. 1:10, 2:50, 4:35, 6:20, 8, 9:45. Daily at 12:45, recorded symphonic program: Serge Rachmaninoff and Fritz Kreisler, in the Grieg Violin Sonata in C Minor. Newsreel and other shorts.

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Opening Night of the 51st Season of the Pops Concerts. 8:30.

Festival March.....Herbert
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
Andalucia .....Lecuona-Gold
Ballet Suite from "Aida".....Verdi
Divertissement .....Ibert
Irish Tune from County Derry
"Molly on the Shore"
Arranged by Percy Grainger
Overture to "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Friml Favorites. Arranged by Ferdie Grofé
"On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes Strauss
Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" Glière

UNIVERSITY — Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Follow the Fleet." 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Widow From Monte Carlo," with Warren William and Dolores Del Rio. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Jean Harlow, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Wife vs. Secretary." Also "Hitch Hike Lady."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Your Uncle Dudley." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25

EXETER—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:50, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore. 3, 6, 9 Tomorrow: James Dunn and Sally Eilers in "Don't Get Personal." Also "The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat and Jean Parker

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travel picture, "Havana," Jack Denny and his orchestra, "Steel and Stone," "Felix the Cat and the Goose That Laid the Golden Egg," "Underground Farmer," "Rhythm of Paree," latest newsreels and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael in "Till We Meet Again." 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:58, 7:53, 10:38. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and her Melodears.

MODERN—"The Singing Kid," featuring Al Jolson. 10:59 a. m., 2:08, 5:17, 8:26. Also "These Three." 9:20 a. m., 12:29, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Raymond Havens, soloist. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:15.

Radio Programs On Page 12

REPERTORY THEATER — Edouard Du Buron, in a solo performance of new dances, presented by David Crosby Adkins. Herbert MacDonald and Irene Epstein at the piano, and John B. Metcalf, baritone. 8:30.

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Concert by the Cambridge School Glee Club and Orchestra. 8.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Brotherhood Beth El Hebrew School, 6 Bradshaw Street. 8

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—County band, Theodore Bailey, conductor. High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 8.

Other Events

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Illustrated lecture on "Some Unusual Experiences with Short-Wave Radio in Remote Regions," by Thomas S. McCaleb, Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue. 8.

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS — "The Patsy," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with orchestral concert, Robert Kelley, conductor. High School, Metropolitan and Central Avenuer. 7:30.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — "The First Year," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with orchestral concert, Richard Cosby, conductor. High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Window and Backyard Gardening," by Thomas B. Dooley. Also South End Community Theater in "Riff-Raff," and music by the Boston Concert Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Municipal Building. 122 Tyler Street. 8.

BOSTON GARDEN—Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus. Twice daily at 2 and 8.

WPA LECTURE TOUR—State House. Meet in Hall of Flags at 2.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Farragut School, Penwood Road. 1:30.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game. Boston Red Sox vs. St. Louis Browns. 3.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Ship Models I" guidance tour by Miss Lovell. 11 a. m.

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Illustrated lecture on "Rembrandt," by Dr. Julius Held. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Lecture on "The Trend of Affairs," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 46 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

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Flood of Imports Into Boston Port Continues to Rise

Flow of imports at Boston—$3,053,370 worth of raw materials and finished products were brought in from foreign countries last week—spells far-reaching prosperity for shipping, longshoremen, freight handlers, truckers, office workers, and Uncle Sam.

Thus did Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs here, envisage the increasing benefits of the steadily growing volume of commerce at this port. The influx provides employment for thousands of workers, Mr. Maynard said, as well as business for the carriers afloat and ashore, and a nice sum in revenue for the Government in the form of duties collected under the Tariff Act.

The heavy increase in customs receipts is especially significant in that the reciprocal trade agreements with other nations reduces the tariff rate on scores of commodities, in return for similar benefits granted to American goods entering the other countries, Mr. Maynard said. "It is evidence of the beneficial results of the trade declared.

"The reduction in tariff rates on 'mass production' theory of industry into the field of commerce, encouraging quantity shipments where limited amounts were previously involved," he said.

Indicative of the sharp upturn in the port's business, is the fact that imports for the corresponding week a year ago were valued at $1,578,010, Mr. Maynard explained. The old New England policy of preparedness is seen in the fact that importers store up quantities of goods against sudden need, placing imports in bonded warehouses, where no duty is paid until the goods are withdrawn, he added. Last week $478,089 worth of imports were entered for warehouse, while at this time last year only $139,264 worth were entered in this fashion.

Collections of duties for the week were $542,528, which is a gain of $163,081 over the figures a year ago.

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Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

What's Going On In the Arts

Physicians' Art Society

SIMULTANEOUS with the Business Men's Art Show comes a large display of paintings and sculptures by members of the Physicians' Art Society at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. In both groups the pursuit of the arts is a hobby, a form of relaxation, and there is little if any attempt to pursue baffling problems of aesthetics, to experiment or to carry the more burdensome responsibilities of the professional artist.

As with most hobby pictures, the subjects are removed in significance and place from the daily activities of the performers. Except in one or two lesser instances, one would not suspect that these painters and modelers were physicians; they seem almost intentionally to disguise the fact. There are scenes of boating, idyllic rustic retreats, foreign places popularly visited. The representation stresses the calm, the coolness, the quiet of the spot chosen. There are few clouds, few ominous stormy scenes; sunshine prevails, sparkle, radiance.

The technical methods, though not novel, prove efficient in the matter of clarity, integration, attention to design. In these considerations, the physicians show more discipline, more clarity of observation, even more aesthetic perception than the business men. Some have even acknowledged a few impressionistic rules, because they prove more rational, and attain a more impressive and direct result.

Dr. J. D. Barney provides the most craftsmanlike display in a series of graphites, which could not be improved in their way. The soft, gray pencil line traces the fine details of flowers, the bough-branch-and-twig formation of trees with admirable delicacy. He never loses the sense of the whole design in painstaking handling of detail. All the graphic art contributions are on a high plane of accomplishment.

Among the paintings there are some pleasant scenes of the countryside by Dr. F. B. Talbot and Dr. James C. Janney; some marine subjects industriously painted by Dr. Claude L. Paysant. "Cuttyhunk Panorama," by Dr. E. P. Bagg, done in aquarelle, is splendidly composed with a fine sweep of spaciousness.

The modeled and carved pieces add further interest. Dr. Lewis Webb Hill's carved book ends representing wild fowl have often been commented upon in this column. The birds, after being carefully shaped, are tinted accurately with local colorings and markings.

Dr. Fred Cotton contributes a very amusing figure called "Reading," in which a girl is seen sitting down, absorbing the contents of a book. He has exploited the sculptural factors by stretching her limbs into some tense curves.

A cobbler's bench by Dr. William Reggio adds a practical art to the collection.

This hobby exhibition proves a revelation to a gallery visitor, heightening again the unending perplexity about the difference between professional and amateur artists. D. A.

New York Dance Notes

THE next signal event on the horizon is the first National Dance Congress to be held in the United States, the week of May 18, in what promises to be a roundtable of all types of dancers and all phases of dancing. There will be conferences and performances, exhibitions of dance photographs, paintings and sculpture—all in the Theresa L. Kaufman Auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Communications should be addressed to the Dance Congress Committee at 66 Fifth Avenue. Representatives from Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania and California, as well as resident New Yorkers, have indicated their intention to attend.

Marie Yakovleva will stage the ballet for the operatic version of "The Dybbuk," to be produced by the Detroit Civic Opera Company in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, May 13, and the following evenings through Saturday, May 16. The play's famous Beggars' Dance provides the interlude. Vladimir Valentinoff, George Chaffee and Anne Wolfson are among the principals. The ensemble numbers 20.

Little recitals dot the rest of the landscape. Thus: Ingeborg Torrup, assisted by the Greenwich House Dance Group, on Thursday evening at the McMillin Theater, Columbia University; Fred and Ellen Marlos on Monday and Friday evenings at the Alviene School, 66 West Eighty-fifth Street; Frances Masin, in solo recital, with Hannah Neviasky, pianist, on Friday evening, at Master Institute Hall, Riverside Drive and One Hundred Third Street.

The series of Modern Dance Recitals at the New School for Social Research will come to an end on Tuesday evening, May 12.

According to all reports, Nijinska's "Les Noces" was the cream of the de Basil Ballet Russe's artistic achievement this season. That is, in choregraphy and the rightness of Stravinsky's score. John Martin found the performance inadequate. Mr. Martin, quoting Nijinska, brings out an important point. "The wedding of two innocent peasants, unknown to each other until their wedding night, and the cruel attendance that is danced upon their sacred relations are of the nature of tragedy and are so treated. To interpret the libretto as the merry-making of Russian peasants against a pictorial background of sheer exuberance and unalloyed joy would serve to defeat the inherent tragedy."

The American tour of the Ballet Russe ends in Newark at the Mosque Theater on Friday night. The company will then set sail for rest and further touring in Europe. M. L.

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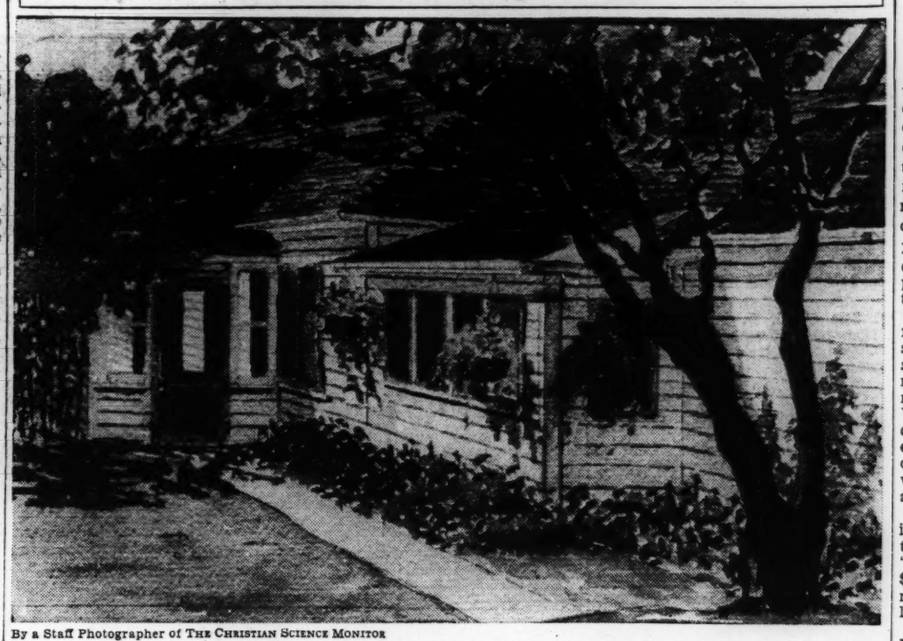

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Calydor Cottage," Water Color by Dr. John R. Graham, Visible at Doll & Richards

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Top Hatters Orchestra	Red Sox-St. Louis game	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck"	"Air Mail Week" talk	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Boston Chamber of Commerce	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama	Revue: popular recording
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue: variety	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"Theater of the Air"	Scores: dramatic sketch	Washington backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred and Helen Pent"	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Blue Flames": quartet	Talk. Gov. James M. Curley
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	"Dixieland Band"
7:45	Political speaker	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	**"One Man's Family": drama,**	**Cavalcade of America: dra-**	"Master of Mystery": local
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay, orchestra	**from San Francisco**	**matic sketch; orchestra**	dramatic sketch
8:30	**"Lavender and Old Lace":**	Serenade: Wayne King and	**George Burns & Gracie Allen;**	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:45	**soloists; Haenschen's Orch.**	his orchestra; soloist	**Milton Watson; Renard's Or.**	"Deacon" Moore's Orchestra
9:00	**NBC Concert Hour: concert**	**Town Hall Tonight: Fred**	**Lily Pons, soprano; mixed**	"Deacon" Moore's Orchestra
9:15	**orchestra, directed by**	**Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-**	**chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.**	"The Dream Weaver"
9:30	**Cesare Sodero**	**ers; male quartet; Van**	**Talk by Postmaster General**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
9:45	**NBC Concert Orchestra**	**Steeden's Orchestra**	**James A. Farley**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**"Making Our Highways**	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sinatra's Orchestra; soloists	**'Gang Busters': G-Men drama**	"Husbands and Wives": social
10:15	**Safe," Paul Hoffman**		**with Phillips Lord**	discussion forum
10:30	"Whirligig": variety show;	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sinatra's Orchestra; soloists	**News dramatizations**	Sport program
10:45	Lester Vail; soloists; orch.		Sport commentator	Sport program
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots": dance music	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
11:30	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Earl Hine's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: Hildegarde Fillmore; Irene Rich; Richard Himber's Orchestra; Nellie Revel.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Third International Philatelic Exhibition, speaker.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "The Flood Is Rising."

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Reed Kennedy, baritone.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Jean Hersholt and Peter Lorre in sketch; David Oliver, cameraman; Hildegarde Halliday; Tod Duncan and chorus.

8:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Friday, May 8

Christian Science Lecture Radiocast

12:15 p. m. WHDH (830kc), Noonday Christian Science lecture by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., from Colonial Theater, Boston.

8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor; Povla Frijsh, soprano.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: Vaughn De Leath; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare; Joe White; Phillips Carlin; Cavaliers Quartet.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "Should the Present Federal Unemployment Relief Be Continued?": Col. Lawrence Westbrook; Howard Bruce.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; George Raft; Una Merkel; Toscha Seidel.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists.

10:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), talk, W. J. Cameron, automobile executive.

Lecture on Friday Will Be Radiocast

THE regular noonday lecture to be delivered by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Friday, May 8, in the Colonial Theater, Boston, at 12:15 p. m., also will be radiocast over Station WHDH in Boston. WHDH radiocasts on a frequency of 830 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 361 meters.

High School Drops Traditional Essays

MARLBORO, Mass., May 6 (AP)—The three highest ranking pupils of the Marlboro High School, through their parents, last night told the School Committee that they didn't want to read essays—immemorial custom—at the graduation in June.

The students, Kenneth Tebo, George Moore and Parmina Padula, ordinarily would write and read the salutatory, the valedictory and the history, as they have been read for 50 years. But, a letter from the parents said, they would be "too busy" preparing for college entrance exams.

The board capitulated. It barred any speakers from outside, but said any sort of graduation program could be arranged which suited the students and the teachers.

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WPA Repairs Flood Damage in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, May 6 (AP)—The Maine Works Progress Administration reported that 1139 persons were at work on 52 flood-repair projects in the State.

The projects, separate from the normal WPA program, were authorized under a $3,000,000 allocation for the purpose of repairing damage by floods to publicly owned property.

WPA headquarters also announced that 14 additional flood-repair projects, proposing expenditure of $101,497 in 13 Maine communities, had been sent to Washington for approval.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

New Station

Shortwave

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., VE9DR, 6.00mc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Thursday, May 7, 5:45 p. m.; thereafter, first and third Thursdays, 5:15 p. m.; WNBX, 1260kc.

Townsend Leader Attacks Missouri Democratic Group

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6 (AP)—Charging that the Missouri Democratic machine planned to double-cross them, Dr. Clinton Wunder, eastern regional director of the national Townsend movement, last night, informed a Townsend mass meeting here that Kansas City was definitely out as the scene of this year's national convention. He declared that Cleveland, Ohio, would probably be selected as a substitute.

Dr. Wunder, who will pinch-hit for Dr. Francis Townsend in a speaking tour during the congressional investigatio of the movement, charged that "the Pendergast machine, the Missouri branch of the Farley machine, had arranged to close the convention hall by a trick excuse 48 hours before the time the convention was to convene. The idea was to wait until our delegates had all started out."

The Townsend official characterized the Congressmen now investigation the Townsend movement as "fat-headed Congressmen who get $10,000 a year and mileage, and as much more as their conscience will let them take."

Woman in Court In Lottery Cases

Jennie Mae White of Milford, sole woman named in the Government's secret indictment against 25 defendants for allegedly using the mails in a lottery fraud, was arraigned in Federal District Court this morning with her brother, Arthur. The brother and sister have been charged with aiding in the circulation of fake lottery tickets in a nonexistent horse race. The pair, who surrendered themselves to federal officials, pleaded not guilty and were ordered held in $1000 bail each by Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

The Government has now arraigned 17 of the 25 named in secret indictments returned by the Grand Jury last Friday.

Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen announced this morning that he will delay for several days presentation of further evidence to the Grand Jury. In the meantime; post office inspectors will search for one of the alleged principals in the sweepstakes racket said to have fled to the North, and another defendant connected with a printing plant in West Virginia, where thousands of bogus lottery tickets are said to have been produced.

Franco-American Legion Bill Loses

Despite the fact that the Franco-American vote is strongly Republican in several sections of the State, Republican domination in the Senate today voted down the bill authorizing cities and towns of the Commonwealth to provide headquarters for the Legion Franco-Americaine des Etats-Unis d'Amerique. The vote was 13-9.

The bill was opposed by Senator George G. Moyse of Waltham, who said the American Legion was in opposition to the bill, and by Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Republican floor leader. Senator Nicholson said there are now six veteran organizations in the State House, and that it was his opinion that the State ought not to furnish headquarters, even for the Legion.

Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill defended the bill. He declared it would not cause a breakup of the Legion. Having a charter, the organization now simply wants official recognition, he said. He declared opposition to the measure would arouse the animosity of the Franco-American vote. He added that members had done creditable work recently in the flood areas of the Merrimack Valley. The Senator estimated the membership to be 5000 and growing.

Amherst Tax Rate Cut

AMHERST, Mass., May 6 (AP)—The tax rate for this town was announced by the assessors yesterday as $28.60, which is a drop of $3.20 from last year's rate. The decrease is partly due to smaller appropriations at this year's town meeting, recently held.

Mayor Declares No Water Rates Jump This Year

There will be no jumping of water rates this year, Mayor Mansfield declared today in commenting on Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven's explanation that because city assessments are going up and the consumption of water is going down the department, for the first time, is "in the red." The Mayor remarked that the deficit could be cut by collecting some of the water bills overdue.

The Commissioner, discussing the order passed Monday by the City Council asking the Mayor what was being done to make the water department self-supporting, said there were only two ways out of the dilemma: increase the water rate or sell more water.

Council's action carried with it the possibility of boosting the minimum rate 20 per cent, from $10 to $12, and raising the rate 5 per cent for consumers of large quantities of water.

For years there has been a surplus in funds, but that is exhausted. A large sum of money is owed the city in unpaid water bills but the deficit of $84,000, according to the commissioner, might well be represented in increased state charges to the city for water. In the past two years the city has had an increased charge from the State of $250,000 for water, partly because of the Swift River development, of which the city of Boston has to pay 63 cents on every dollar.

One way to return to black ink, according to the commissioner, is to bring more industries to Boston, or have the present industries use more water. It has been his observation that business has been off of late years and therefore there has been a decrease in the amount of water purchased from the city. In 1929 the city sold $5,000,000 worth of water; last year this total had dropped to $4,600,000.

New Haven Road Asks Permit to Get Air-Conditioned Cars

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6 (AP)—Trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the process of reorganization, asked the Federal District Court yesterday for permission to provide 53 additional air-conditioned Pullman coaches for regular trains.

The petition, on which the court will hold a hearing tomorrow, also asked permission for the road to participate in a pool arrangement whereby 49 more air-conditioned Pullmans would be available to the New Haven when required.

The railroad said estimates placed the cost of the proposal at approximately $70,000 for the first year and "somewhat less annually for the balance of a five-year period."

Part of the cost, the New Haven said, would be offset by credits from the Pullman Company when the cars are used by any other railroad.

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State Purchase Of the Elevated Again Is Pressed

Probably the most persistent perennial legislation at the State House is the proposal to buy the Boston Elevated system. Since 1919, when the State was compelled to step in and take over management of the El to save Boston from experiencing transportation chaos, various groups have urged the State to go whole hog and assume ownership of the entire plant.

Yesterday the House Ways and Means Committee heard arguments on the matter again. Most significant addition to the situation was the claim of Lincoln Bryant, town counsel of Milton, that nine of 14 cities of the Metropolitan District now oppose the purchase scheme.

These towns, he said, included: Boston, Milton, Cambridge, Everett, Belmont, Newton, Arlington, Medford, Brookline.

Reduced to its essence, the reason for buying the El is given as an economy move. When the State took over management of the service, it agreed to pay common stockholders a 5 per cent dividend every year. Many now claim that sufficient money to buy in all this stock can be borrowed for interest rates lower than 5 per cent (possibly 2 per cent) and the resultant saving applied against the net deficit of the line.

This saving has been placed somewhere between $600,000 and $700,000 a year.

The measure has been favored in the past by the strong Republican bloc of which Representative Christian A. Herter is a leader. This group now appears to be in ascendency, so the measure is viewed by observers as being likely to pass.

It has been opposed on the other hand by the State Federation of Labor. It holds that state purchase might adversely affect the 8000 strongly unionized El employees. It is also opposed by a legislative bloc opposed to public ownership of utilities.

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By a Staff Photographer
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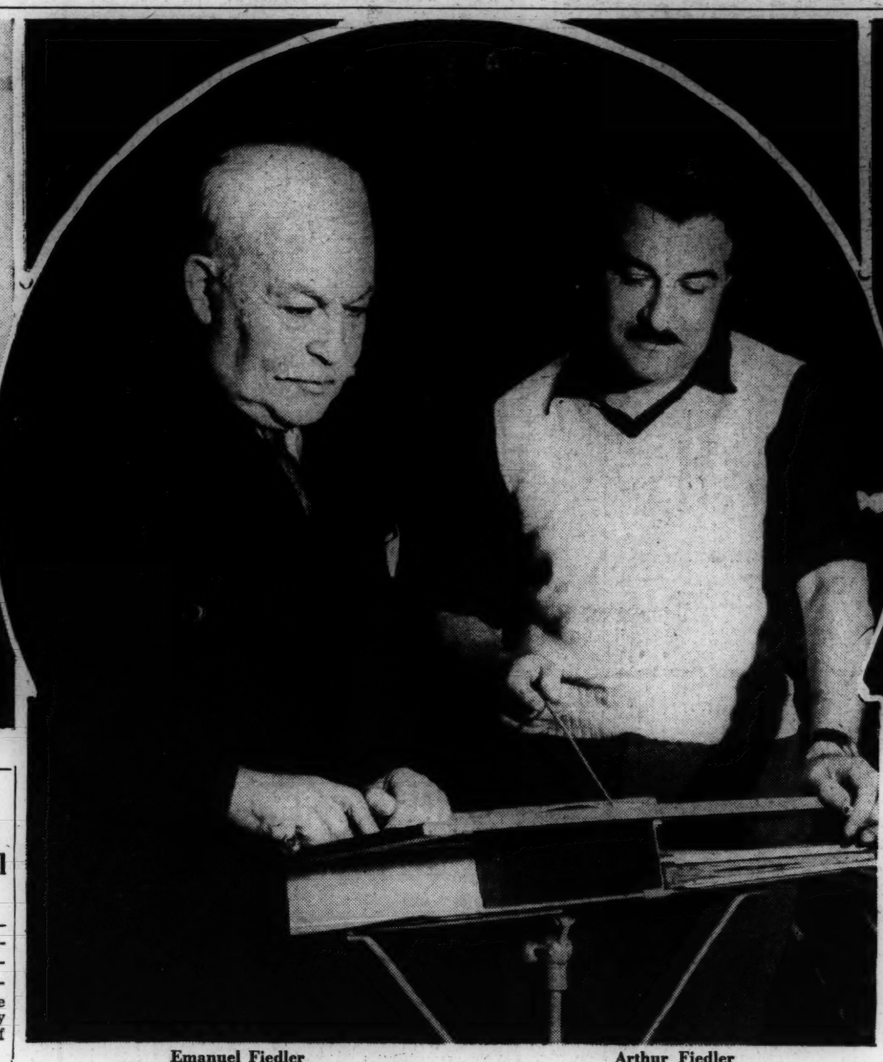
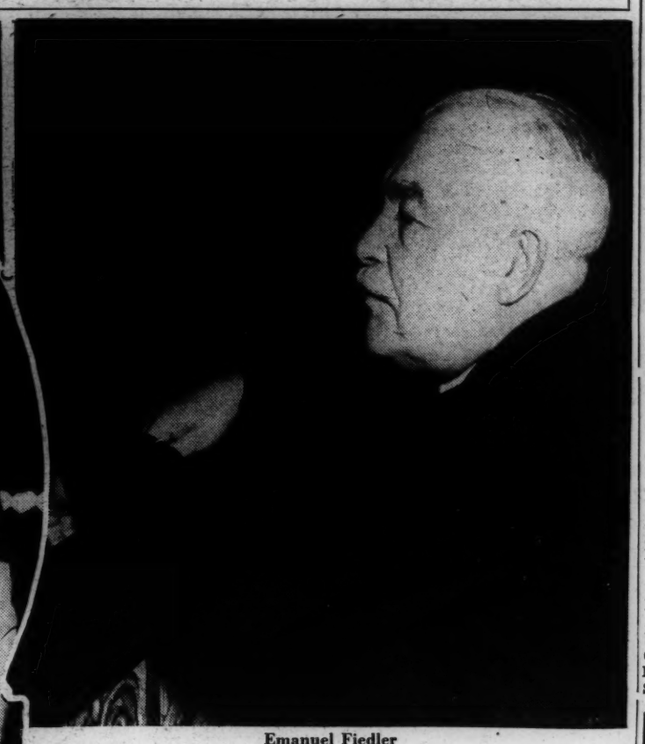


Emanuel Fiedler — Arthur Fiedler



Emanuel Fiedler

Elder Fiedler Watches Son Conduct Rehearsal of Pops

A white-haired man leaned happily on the rail of the first balcony overlooking the stage of Symphony Hall watching his first "Pops" rehearsal of the season and declared that this was a proud occasion and his best birthday present.

He was Emanuel Fiedler, father of Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the "Pops," and this was the first time he had ever seen his son conduct. He left the United States 25 years ago to go to Germany.

Watching a "Pops" rehearsal was fraught with plenty of reminiscences for the elder Fiedler. As a first violinist for the Boston Symphony Orchestra he had participated in the first "Pop" concert in 1885. In his seventy-seventh year he was now delightedly watching his son conduct, the son whom he had taught to play the violin and who has won his way to musical fame in Boston not only through his conductorship of the "Pops," but also through his outdoor concerts on the Esplanade.

Points Out Old Place

"I used to sit right down there," the elder Fiedler said, indicating a seat in the second row of the first violin section.

As he turned to take in more of the sight of his son conducting his daughter, Elsa, who had just arrived from New York for her annual visit to the first "Pop" concert of the season, declared that she was downright "tickled" to see her father enjoying himself so much. She explained that owing to the recent passing of their mother, she and her brother Arthur had decided to bring their father back to America, as he had no other kin in Germany.

The elder Fiedler, who was born near Vienna, is a musician of extensive experience. After leaving the Boston orchestra in 1911 he went to Berlin and played at various times in the Berlin Philharmonic under Arthur Nikisch and Felix Weingartner.

No Stranger to Radio

He has also been associated with the Opera Comique, was with the Kurfureston Opera for four years, and alternating in between with teaching and radiocasting.

Asked whether he had noticed any changes in Boston since his departure 25 years ago the elder Fiedler's first reaction, musicianlike, was one of surprise at the size of the present "Pops" orchestra. "In my day," he said, "we had about 50 players. Today you have from 70 ot 80." Noticing a "Pops" program flyer in the reporter's hand, he observed that the faithful old "Blue Danube Waltz" was programmed just as it had been 50 years ago at the first "Pops." "Pops" music today he found not much different than the "Pops" of yesterday except that more modern music was played. He has no objections to modern music.

Three Pupils in Orchestra

As a teacher Mr. Fiedler Sr. has more than a passing interest in the "Pops" orchestra. Three of his pupils are now playing in the orchestra and seven members of the present orchestra played with him when the first concert was played in 1885.

"You know," he said, "one of the biggest surprises to me in coming up to Symphony Hall was finding that great new building (the Christian Science Publishing Society) standing opposite the old Mother Church. I used to live at No. 15 Norway right across the street from the church. In those days there were quite a few vacant lots on Norway Street, too.

When intermission was called by Arthur Fiedler he asked the musicians to remain for a few minutes and his father came down from the balcony and was briefly introduced to the orchestra.

Gets Warm Welcome

The elder Fiedler gave a short speech of thanks at getting back to America and his pleasure in his son's conductorship. The musicians applauded warmly.

Then Julius Theodorowicz, concertmaster of the "Pops," who had been a member of the Kneisel Quartet as had the elder Fiedler, although not at the same time, joined him for a period of reminiscence.

As the photographers requested the elder Fiedler to pose with a violin in his hand he confessed that his fingers had itched for the feel of a violin ever since he had landed. Mr. Theodorowicz handed him his violin for the picture and his face beamed as he tested the strings and drew the bow over them. The newsmen left the scene with the elder Fiedler surrounded with Symphony musicians happily talking over old times.

Regional Planning Urged as First Step For Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 6—Regional planning is the only effective step toward flood control, according to Prof Howard A. Meyerhoff of Smith College, who has made a study of the Connecticut Valley situation from the point of view of an economic geologist.

Professor Meyerhoff says that in an upland country like New England it is essential to reduce the flood peak; and judiciously located reservoirs, so designated as to sway and spread the high water, will prove the most effective system. Each tributary and main stream must be studied to determine individual variations and peculiarities. This is the work of the geologist. He would determine the numbers and location of control structures; the engineer would build them; and the individual communities, urban and rural, would determine what local protection is necessary.

To make a regional flood control plan practicable, Mr. Myerhoff suggests the supervision of the Federal Government, which can exercise its jurisdiction on the basis of navigation or of interstate boundaries; with the expense of the whole plan assessed on the states or communities according to the benefits received.

N. E. College Fliers Plan For Meeting In Springfield May 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6—The second annual New England flying meet of the New England colleges will be held here May 17, it was announced today. Colleges to be represented include Amherst, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Trinity, Brown, Dartmouth, Norwich and Middlebury.

Amherst Flying Club will be host. It is said to be the only college flying club owning a plane outright. William D. Strohmeier, Amherst senior, is chairman, assisted by Miss Beatrice Chesterman of Smith College and George Fox 3d, of Harvard.

The National Intercollegiate Flying Club, organized only a year ago, now has 32 active chapters.

Decision on El Purchase Is Near

A decision is expected to be made by the Department of Public Utilities today on the joint petition of the Boston Elevated Railway and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company which asks approval of the purchase of the Chelsea division of the latter company by the former for $1,500,000.

Four commissioners, who discussed the proposed purchase, were Chairman Henry C. Attwill, Leonard F. Hardy, Leo H. Leary and Richard D. Grant.

North Adams Plant To Employ 100 More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 6—The Wall-Streeter Shoe Company is enlarging its plant here to employ 100 more workers and increase the output from 2400 pairs daily to 3000. Part of the new production system was installed over the week end by 30 workmen who labored continuously for 36 hours to complete the installation without interrupting the plant schedule.

Gov. Green Signs Wage Pact

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6 (AP)—Gov. Theodore F. Green has signed a bill passed by the General Assembly ratifying, on the part of Rhode Island, compacts among 13 northeastern states setting up minimum wage standards.

Homemaking Institute to Open

Homemaking has been added to the list of subjects included in the adult recreation lecture discussion group locally sponsored by the Works Progress Administration.

A homemaking institute program will extend through the summer months and will include lectures on budgeting, gardening, marketing, and interior decorating by Boston specialists in domestic science, agriculture and home economics. Several editors of "household" departments of Boston newspapers will be among the speakers.

The institute grew from interest shown in occasional individual lectures which were given from time to time by the lecture discussion group throughout the city. A program of meetings in civic centers has been arranged for metropolitan and suburban Boston. All lectures and meetings are open to the public without charge.

Dredging Raises Shoal in Mystic

Shoaling caused by overflow of dredged material back into the river brought an order from Lieut.-Col. John J. Kingman, district engineer of the United States War Department, today halting dredging in the Mystic River near the Alford Street Bridge, connecting Charlestown and Everett. The dredging is part of the federal project for which $475,000 was authorized as a means of giving employment.

Discovery of the shoal as a menace to navigation, followed the grounding Monday of the steamer Marsodak, heavily loaded with sulphur for the Merrimac Chemical Company at Everett.

City Hall Cleaners To Get Vacations

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., May 6

ASSERTING that the city owes just as much a debt of gratitude to women cleaners at the City Hall "as the private family owes to a mother or housekeeper," Mayor Cookson has decreed they should have a two weeks' vacation.

It is the first time in the history of the city that they have been granted vacations. The Mayor declared that "they have just as much ethical right to a vacation as I or any other city official has."

State Police Unit For Dam Is Sought

Anticipating an influx of several thousand men from all parts of the country on word that a big construction job has opened up, Lieut. William V. Shimkus, commanding Troop D, Massachusetts State Police, at Northampton, yesterday asked Public Safety Commissioner Paul G. Kirk to establish a temporary state sub-station in the center of Quabbin Reservoir area.

Lieutenant Shimkus presented his suggestion as a means of furnishing adequate police protection to the populations of Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott and Pelham, in the reservoir area of the Ware and Swift Rivers. He said construction plans called for the employment of several thousand men and that men seeking work are pouring into the territory from outside states unaware that the pay roll will be limited to residents of Massachusetts.

The area is 20 miles distant from the nearest state police unit, Mr. Shimkus said.

Commissioner Kirk said he would discuss the project with Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission.

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Agitators Blamed For 'Outlaw' Strike By Seamen's Union

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26 (AP)—What officials of the International Seamen's Union termed an "outlaw" strike of agitators seeking abrogation of the Atlantic seaboard contract with ship owners and substitution of the Pacific coast wage agreements resulted in picketing of part of the water front here today.

Between 30 and 40 members of the local union, dissatisfied with the $67.50 wage provided in the union's contract which expires Dec. 31, 1937, picketed wharves under orders from Joseph Curran, New York organizer and former Pacific coast union leader. Two tankers discharged oil under surveillance of armed guards, but no violence was reported.

Percy A. Pryor, of Boston, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union for New England, repudiated the strike. He said the strikers want the $72.50 west coast wage and overtime in spite of the union's contract with owners of oil, coal and lumber companies operating ships out of this port.

The "outlaw" strikers set up headquarters apart from the official quarters of the local union.

Credit Men to Meet

The Retail Credit Grantors' Convention of New England will be held at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass., on May 11 and 12. J. C. Fuchs is general chairman.

League in 1940 Topic of Meeting

At a time when the effectiveness of world peace efforts is once more the object of widespread skepticism, because of the Ethiopian situation, the League of Nations Associations—in 1920 and in 1940" as the subject of its annual meeting, to be held on Friday, May 8, at 3 Joy tion announces "The League of Na- Street. The subject title indicates determination to support the ideas behind the League, despite present apparent set backs. The participants in the panel discussion include Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Leonard W. Cronkhite, Courtenay Crocker, Robert C. Dexter and Francis H. Russell.

The panel will begin at four o'clock and is to be preceded by a 45-minute business meeting at which reports of the Association's progress will be given. Both meetings are open to the public.

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Group in Drive For Constitution Plans Expansion

American Constitutionalists pledged "to defend the Constitution against such undermining influences as Fascism or Communism" made plans today to carry their message across the nation. Five weeks of nonpolitical efforts to educate New England to the merits of the Constitution have been acclaimed by thousands, encouraging the group to inaugurate the work in all parts of the country.

Although headquarters will be maintained at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, in Boston, branch offices will soon be opened in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Later in the summer the chain will be spread to all the big cities of the country from Texas to the Pacific Coast. Meanwhile the work in New England, with its national cultural connections, will be carried forward. Within a month a public mass meeting, with nationally known speakers, will be held at Faneuil Hall.

American Constitutionalists' activities are directed by Harry L. Hazen, chairman, and Capt. George A. Irwin, executive secretary. The bulwark of the group's work rests in distribution of a small book "The Key to the Constitution of the United States," by Francis Clay Harley.

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Stocks Continue To Gain Ground In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The rails and steels stepped into the ranks of leading stock market gainers today and added 1 to 2 points to their Tuesday's recovery.

Mines, oils and specialties continued in the forefront of the forward push, which developed considerably more activity in the afternoon.

While the foreign situation was an unsettling influence, more attention was paid to bright domestic trade developments.

Wheat and cotton were moderately higher and bonds took on a better tone.

Among the principal gainers at the start of the final hour were U. S. Steel. Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Dome, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Case, Westinghouse, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Texas Corp., Deere, Douglas Aircraft and du Pont.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Big Gold Shipments

Concern over the French financial crisis was offset, to some extent, by the continued flow of favorable domestic industrial news.

In an effort to stem the outward gold tide the Bank of France boosted its discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent. At the same time heavy shipments of the yellow metal from the French capital to New York and London were reported.

"Iron Age" estimated current steel production at 68 per cent of capacity, a recession of one point under last week's rate. The review pointed out that, while spring activity in the steel mills apparently had passed its peak, no percipitate drop is in prospect. Demand, it was said, is well sustained in most directions and indications point to the probability that production this month will not be much under the April total, which was the largest in nearly six years.

A more than seasonal expansion in electric power consumption for the week ended Saturday pushed the Associated Press index to the highest point on record.

Bond Primes Firmer

Moderately higher prices were paid for the general run of corporate liens during early bond market trading today.

U. S. Governments were steady, though they lacked the buoyancy displayed in the previous session. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s were notably firm, showing a forenoon rise of around 7-32ds of a point. Treasury issues were 1-32d higher to 1-32d lower.

Gains of fractional range were established by American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, American Teelphone 5s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Southern Pacific 4½s and Goodyear 5s were supplied at slightly lower levels.

Trades in Francisco Sugar 7½s resulted in a gain of several points over the previous closing. Bonds of Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron moved up major fractions.

Italian obligations were responsive to the news from Rome and the capital of Ethiopia, the Government 7s climbing more than a point in the early dealings. Milan City 6½s rose fractionally. Other foreign loans were quiet and steady.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business was fairly active in the stock market despite continental uncertainties. Gold mining shares were strongly supported by South African traders and investors purchased giltedged securities. Industrial and transatlantic issues were harder while oils moved irregularly. The market closed firm.

Paris: Prices in the bourse registered an irregular trend throughout the day, although trading was active. Rentes, chemicals and international shares held steady. Bank of France shares declined 225 francs and sold at 6350 francs, which is 1420 francs below the prevailing price two weeks ago.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	37	39	First, N Y	1930	1970
City	33	35	Manhattan	26½	28
Commercial	172	178	Public	40	42
Fifth Av	960	990	Trade Bank	18	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	56	58	Fulton	206	214
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	289	294
Bk N Y&T	480	488	Irving	15	16
Bronx	8½	9½	Kings Co	1680	1720
Brooklyn	112	117	Law Tle&G	1	2
Cen H'n'v'r	107	110	M'facturers	47	49
Chemical	52½	54½	New York	114	117
Lawyers	45	48	Title Guar	10	11
Empire	23	24	Unit States	1960	2010

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	44	47	Merchants	400	415
Nat Sh'wm't	26	28½	Second Nat	140	145

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	148	153	Harris T&S	355	375
First Nat	279½	284½	North. Tr	785	835

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	50	53	Home	34¾	36¾
Am Alliance	24	25½	North River	24	25½
Gt Amer.	28¼	29¾	Spgfld Fire	126	129
Hartford	72½	75½	U S Fire	51¼	53¼

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	May 5	May 4	May 2	May 1	Apr 30
High	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Low	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Last	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Low—99.04
Feb. 5, 1934 Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.50 cents at the close.

Jewel Tea Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reports sales for the four weeks ending April 18, 1936, at $1,497,018, against $1,436,962 for the like period in the previous year. Sales the first 16 weeks of this year were reported at $6,023,982, as compared with $5,722,340 for the parallel weeks in 1935.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 6	Last May 5
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¶)	63	62¾	63	63¾
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
35¾	23¾	Adams Millis (¾)	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25	25	25	25
61⅞	58	Air Reduction n	60½	60	60	60⅛
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17⅞	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅝	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	23⅛	21½	22	21
29½	12½	Alleghany pfxw (h)	22	21¼	21¼	21
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	22	22	22	21
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	36	33¾	36	31½
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	32½	31½	32½	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	187⅞	185¾	187½	187
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26	25½	26	25⅝
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8¼	7½	8⅛	7½
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71	70½	71	70⅝
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	43½	43	43	42⅝
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22	22	22	..
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
47½	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	34½	34½	34½	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	100	99¾	99¾	100⅛
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (1½b)	46	44½	46	44⅞
126	124	Am Br S&F pf (5¼) N	126	125	126	125
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	126½	125½	126½	125¾
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164¾	164	164¾	164¾
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	32½	32¼	32¼	32⅞
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry pf	58	58	58	..
58¾	31	Am Chain	49	48½	49	48⅝
127	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼)	125	125	125	125
95½	88	Am Chicle (4)	89	89	89	89½
32⅝	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24⅞	24½	24½	24½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23⅛	22¾	23	22¾
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	91	91	91	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅜
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33¼	32¾	33¼	32¾
37¼	25	Am & Fow Pow 6	29	29	29	28
18½	12	Am & Fow Pow 2pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	38	38	38	..
1¼	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	39½	39½	39
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	20
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅝
29⅞	21¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
35⅞	27	Am Metal	29	29	29	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10½	10⅛	10	..
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	43⅞	43	43¾	43
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	51	50¼	50¾	50
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20½	20	20⅜	20
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28¼	27¾	28	27⅜
27	18	Am Seating vtc	20½	20½	20½	20
34¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	20	30	30	31
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	78	76¼	77⅞	75⅛
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144¾	144¾	144¾	..
143	133⅜	Am Snuff (6)	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	..
33⅞	20½	Am Steel Fdries	24⅜	24	24	23¾
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	113	113	113	..
36	27⅛	Am Stores (2)	28¾	28⅝	28¾	29
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52¾	52½	52¾	52⅛
26⅝	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	155¾	154⅝	155¾	154½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	92½	91⅝	92½	89¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	94⅜	93⅜	93¾	93
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	24⅞	23	24½	..
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20½
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	57½	57½	57½	..
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead & S	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	34⅝	33¾	34⅜	33¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	39	39	39	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19½	19½	19½
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	102½	102½	102½	104½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½
7⅞	4¾	Armour Ill	5¼	5	5⅛	5
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½
125	109	Armour Ill pf (1½g)	115	115	115	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	50¼	49½	50¼	49¼
15	7½	Arnoll Constable (½)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	14	14	14	14
109¾	126	Asso Dry G 1 pf (g)	108	108	108	108⅞
106	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	104	104	104	..
8⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73¼	71¼	73	71½
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101	101	101	..
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24⅜	23½	24¼	23½
16⅛	11	Atl Gulf & W I	11	11	11	..
35⅛	27½	Atl Refining (1)	30¼	29¼	30	29¼
30⅛	17⅝	Atlas Tack (¼)	19½	19½	19½	20
54¼	30½	Auburn Auto	33⅞	33	33⅞	33
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	7	6⅞	7	6¾
46½	34	Austin Nichols ((2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	16⅞
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	24¾	24	24¾	23¼
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	113½
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15½	15½	15½	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18¼	17	18⅛	17⅛
109½	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	109½	109½	709½	109½
36½	35	Beech Creek (2)	37	37	37	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (e)	28¼	27⅝	28	27⅝
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20⅝
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	52	52	52	..
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	52⅜	50¼	52	50
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅝	17	17	17¼
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	113½	112½	112½	114¾
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (2)	37	37	37	..
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛	15¾
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅛
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Ba (3)	48⅜	47¾	48¾	47½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
30¼	24⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27⅛	27¾	26⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	71½	70¼	71½	70⅜
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	48	46⅞	47½	46⅞
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	43½	43½	43½	44
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101½	101½	102
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
56½	45	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	46	45¾	46	47
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
20⅛	13¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	106½	106½	106½	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅛	15	15⅜	15¼
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Bfg rts 1pd	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14	5⅜	Budd Wheel	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
31⅛	20¾	Bullard	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24¼
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26¼	26	26¼	26¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
25¼	16½	Byers	18¼	17¾	18¼	17⅞
74	57	Byers pf	58¾	58½	58½	59
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	25¼	24½	25	23¾
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	32	31½	32	31½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	32½	32⅛	32½	32⅜
16⅛	10⅝	Canada Dry	11	10¾	10¾	11⅜
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅞	11⅝	12⅝	11½
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
18½	13	Capital Admin	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	50
9¾	6	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	156	154½	154½	154⅜
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	72	71⅝	72	71½
32¼	22¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	24
31½	19	Celotex Co	23	23	23	23
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	58	58	58	58
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	27⅝	27	27⅝	28
57	35	Central RR of NJ	41½	40	40	40
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55¾	54½	54½	54¾
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	91	91	91	91
21	19¾	Champion P & F (1)	20½	20½	20½	..
69⅛	22¼	Checksr Cab Mfg	53	51	53	53¼
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65¼	64¾	65	65⅜
6¼	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55⅞	55½	55⅝	55⅛
2⅝	1	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
31⅜	26½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28½	28⅛	28½	27¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅛
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3½	3¼
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14½	13⅞	14½	13½
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	44¼	43⅝	44¼	43
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4	4	4	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
30¼	24	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	7⅞
35	25	Chile Copper (1)	30½	30½	30½	30½
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	96½	94⅞	96⅛	95
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
46⅛	23¼	Clark Equipment (.80)	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	34
110¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108½
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	85¾	85⅜	85½	86
20½	15¾	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅞
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (6b)	44⅜	44	44⅜	43½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	18½	17½	19	18½
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¼	5¾	6⅛	6½
49	24	Colo F & I pf (h)	29	28	28¾	30
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
37⅞	19⅜	Colo & So 1pf	30½	29	30½	29
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18⅛	17⅝	18	17¾
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100½	-00½	100½	100½
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	44½	44½	44½	45
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	116⅛	115½	116⅛	116½
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	57⅛	55¼	57	54½
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	111⅜	111	111⅜	..
74¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	80	75½	79⅞	74
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112	111½	112	112¼
107⅛	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	110	105¾	110	105½
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅝
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	8	8	8	7⅞
44½	35	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36	36	36	36¼
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	11½	11	11	11¼
33½	19¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
13⅜	8½	Consol Cigar	9⅛	9	9	9
4⅜	3½	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
7¼	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	4⅝	5	4⅞
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	30⅝	29¾	30¼	29⅞
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105½	105½	105½	105⅜
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4½	4½	4½	..
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12¼
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
26¼	17	Container n	18½	17¾	18⅜	18¼
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14	13⅞	14	14⅜
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
27-32	¾	Cont Can rts wi	¾	11-16	23-32	¾
87¼	72	Cont Can (3)	71¾	71	71⅛	72
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	19	19	19	18½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39¾	39⅜	39½	37
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	33	31⅞	32⅞	32
46	30	Cont Steel (1b)	32	29½	31½	30
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	58⅞	58½	58¾	57½
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76¼	75	76⅛	74⅝
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
27¼	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	26⅛	25¼	25½	26
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	55	54	54½	53½
10⅝	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8½	7⅞	8⅜	7¾
41	28	Crucible Steel	31	30½	30½	30½
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11	10½	11	10⅜
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95	95	95	95
24¼	18½	Curtis Publishing	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅞	15	15¼	15
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	47⅝	47½	47½	47¾
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	78½	[illegible]	77¾	[illegible]
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29¼	29½	[illegible]
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50¶)	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	[illegible]

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 6	Last May 5
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40½	39	40	39
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16½	16	16⅝	16
9⅝	4⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55	55	55	55¼
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34½	34½	34½	34½
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22	20¼	21¾	19⅞
54¼	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	56	54	56	54
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	56⅝	55	55½	54¾
18⅞	13	Dresser B	13½	13¼	13½	13
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	142	139	141⅞	139¾
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
		—E—				
9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
170½	151	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	161½	161½	161½	161
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32½	32½	32¼
9¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	34¾	34	34⅝	34⅝
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	112	112	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	11⅜	10⅞	11	11
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6½	6¼	6½	6⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	53¾	53	53	52¼
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	60⅜	59	60	58¾
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46⅛	46	46	46⅛
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	126	126	126	125¾
71½	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	65	65	65	..
75	48	Engineers PS ww	69	69	69	69
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Blg	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
17⅜	11	Erie RR	13¼	12½	13⅛	12⅜
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	18¾	17⅝	18⅝	18½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13⅛	13	13⅛	12¾
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	30¾	29⅞	30¾	30¼
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	2¾
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	11¼	10¼	11⅛	9¾
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	45	44	44½	44¾
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	38⅜	37⅝	37¾	38
92	40½	Fed Min & Sm (new)	45½	43½	45	43
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3½	3½	3½	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	40⅛	39½	40⅛	39½
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	29
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	103¾	102⅞	103¾	103
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	41	41	41	40½
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	8⅜	7	8	6⅞
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	28¼	27¾	28¼	28
127	108	Foster-Wheel pf	105	105	105	..
⅛	1-32	Foster-Wheel Rts	1-16	1-32	1-32	1-32
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	31	30⅛	30¾	30¾
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	62	62	62	61
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	38½	38	38¼	38
		—G—				
18¼	12	Gamewell	13½	13½	13½	13
12½	9	Gen Am Inv	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	45¾	45	45⅜	44½
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25
150	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	150	150	150	..
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	10	10	10	10
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	54¾	54¾	54¾	53⅞
145	140	Gen Cigar pf (7)	145	145	145	145
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	36¼
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38¾	38¼	38½	38¼
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2	1⅞	2	2
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	62¼	62	62	62¼
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	64⅞	63¾	64⅞	63¾
120¼	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	119¾	119¾	119¾	120
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
33⅜	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	32¼	30¼	32¼	30¾
108	105	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	107¼	107	107	..
[illegible]	3½	Gen Pub Service	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
43	27¾	Gen Realty pf ww	30½	30	30½	30
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (½e)	36⅞	36	36⅞	35¼
60½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	39	40	38
18⅝	15½	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16	16	16	16
90	83	Gillette S R pf (5)	84	84	84	..
11⅛	6¾	Gimbel Bros	8½	8⅛	8	8
55¼	44¼	Glidden (2)	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	47¼
114½	105⅜	Glidden ppf (7)	106¼	106	106	106
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	5⅛	4¾	5	5
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
21⅜	17¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	18
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20
98½	78	Goodrich pf	91½	90	91	90
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	26⅜	25½	25¾	25¾
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
11¼	3	Granby std	3	3	3	..
6⅜	3⅛	Grand Union ct	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
23⅝	16	Grand Un pf (.62½e)	16½	16⅛	16½	16½
35½	25	Granite City Stl (1)	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	30	29½	30	30
3	1⅞	Gt Nor Ry rts	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	36	35⅛	35¾	35⅛
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17	17	17	17
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	35⅜	34⅛	35⅜	33¾
28⅜	22	Green, H L (1¶)	23½	23½	23½	..
80¼	52	Greyhound Corp	54¾	54½	54¾	54
		—H—				
33½	30	Hackensack Wtr (1½)	34	34	34	..
36¼	35	Hack W pf A (1¾)	36	36	36	..
11½	6	Hall Printing	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
119	110	Hamilton W pf (5g)	112	112	112	112
105¼	103	Hanna M A pr (5)	103	103	103	..
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅞
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅜
126	120	Harbison W pf (6)	123	123	123	..
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
35¾	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	27½	27½	27½	27¼
44⅞	30⅛	Holand Furnace	33¼	32½	33	33½
12	9	Hollander (½)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
35½	19¼	Holly Sugar (1)	35	34⅝	35	34
544	470	Homstake Min (12¶)	499	499	499	..
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	23⅞	23½	23⅞	24
75	65¼	Household Fin pf (3¶)	75	75	75	..
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	9½	8¾	9⅜	8¾
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	52¾	52	52¼	51¼
5⅞	3¼	Hudson & Man	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
17⅜	8½	Hud & Man pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	15⅜	15	15¼	14⅝
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅝	Ill Central	20½	20	20¾	19⅝
13⅜	4⅛	Indian Refining	12½	11¾	11⅞	11½
34⅝	27¾	Indus Rayon (1.68)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅜
114¼	91¾	Inland Steel (3)	93	92½	92⅞	92½
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	11¼	11	11	10⅞
7⅞	6	Insuranshare Md (.18)	6	6	6	..
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
15⅜	9⅞	Interlake Iron	11¼	10½	11	11
5⅞	3¼	Int Agr Corp	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
41	27½	Int Agr ppf	28½	28½	28½	..
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	45¾	44⅝	45¾	45
89½	56⅝	Int Harvester (1.20)	83¼	81¼	83	82
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	3	3	3	2⅞
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
54¼	43¼	Int Nickel (o20)	46½	46	46½	45⅞
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
36⅜	20½	Int Pap&P pf	23¾	23	23¾	22¾
44	37¼	Int Print Ink (1.80)	39½	39½	39½	..
111	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	107⅜	107½	107½	107½
36⅝	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	31⅝	31½	31½	31⅝
53½	47⅛	Int Shoe (2¶)	48½	48½	48½	49
23½	15	Int Silver	16	15¾	15¾	15½
67	53½	Int Silver pf	55	52⅝	52⅝	55
19¼	12⅛	Int Tel & Tel	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13¼
14½	10⅜	Interstate Dept S	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
88⅞	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	85	85	85	85
123	113	Island Crk C pf (6)	117	117	117	..
		—J—				
77½	58½	Jewel Tea (4)	70½	70½	70½	70½
90½	77½	Jones & L'lin pf	79⅛	79	79⅛	79
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	19¾	19	19¾	18¾
39	19¼	Kan C South pf	33	32	33	31
33¼	27¼	Kayser, J & Co (¾b)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
91¼	80	Keith Al Orph pf (1¾b)	88	88	88	90
28¾	20⅝	Kelsey Hayes W A	22	21⅞	22	..
24⅞	18½	Kelsey Hayes W B	19	19	19	19
25⅜	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (1½¶)	20½	20	20	20
91¾	87	Kendall Co pf (6¶)	91½	91½	91½	..
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1)	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	36
97½	73	Keystone Stl & W (4)	76	75½	75½	..
29½	18½	Kimberly Clark (½)	27¼	27¼	27¼	28
7⅜	4⅛	Kinney & Co	41	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
43	30	Kinney pf	31	31	31	31
25½	20½	Kresge (1)	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21¼
110⅜	103½	Kresge pf (7)	104⅝	104½	104½	104½
77½	66	Kress Co (1¶)	70	70	70	..
28	22⅜	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅞
		—L—				
26¾	19½	Lambert Co (2)	20	20	20	20⅜
16¼	12½	Lee Rubber (6)	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
4	2⅛	LehighVal Coal	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
16⅜	9⅜	Lehigh V Coal pf	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10
14⅜	8½	Lehigh Val RR	10	9⅝	10	9¾
100¾	90	Lehman Corp (3)	90½	90¼	90¼	..
17⅞	12	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
46⅜	37½	Lerner Stores-Cp (2)	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
63⅛	47¼	Libbey-Owens F (2)	51½	51	51½	51
31⅛	25¼	Life Saver (1.60)	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4¶)	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	104½	102⅝	104½	102
23¼	19	LilyTulip Cup (1½)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20
39¼	25⅞	Lima oco Wks	28⅛	28	28½	28½
50⅞	37½	Link-Belt (1.20)	39	38½	39	..
44¼	34	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	35	35	35	35½
54⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	47½	47¼	47¼	47¼
3⅜	2	Lift Inc	2½	2½	2½	2½
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
26⅛	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	22¼
17⅛	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	18¾	16	18¼	16
24¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
77½	57½	Louisville & N (2)	65½	65	65½	64
35	22⅜	Ludlum Steel (½)	25¾	25⅛	25¼	24¾
		—M—				
42	37⅝	MacAndre & F (2)	38	38	38	37⅝
37	27¾	Mack Trucks (1)	30⅝	29⅝	30	30⅛
49⅜	40⅛	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	42¾	42	42½	42¼
14⅛	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60)	13	13	13	13
42	34½	Magma Copper (2)	37½	37½	37½	37½
17½	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	12½	12	12½	..
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	16	16	16	16¼
23	17½	Man Shirt (.60)	19	19	19	18¾
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
10¾	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
3⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry	2⅛	2	2	..
19⅛	11⅛	Marshall Field	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
36½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	30	29⅜	30	29¼
53⅝	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	44½	44	44½	44
16¼	11⅝	McCrory St (h) n	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
24	17¾	McGraw-Hill	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
49⅜	39⅜	McIntyre Porcu (2)	46¼	45¼	45⅝	45½
118⅛	103⅛	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	107	107	107	107
11⅜	8⅝	McKesson & R	9½	9⅛	9½	9¼
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	42⅝
15¼	11½	McLellan Sto (h) n	12¾	12	12½	12⅛
19	12¾	Mead Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
108	97½	Mead Corp pf (3g)	107	107	107	..
74½	55¼	Melville Shoe (3½)	68½	68¼	68½	..
68¾	51	Mengel Co pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	54
50¾	40⅝	Mesta Mach (2)	46½	44¾	46⅛	45
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	10	9⅝	10	9⅞
23	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40e)	20⅝	20½	20¾	20⅜
47½	21⅝	Midland Steel (1b)	38⅛	37	38	36½
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	128¼	127⅜	128	127
97	88	Mil El Ry&Lt pf (6)	95	95	95	..
75	65	Min Honeywell (1½¶)	72	71⅞	72	71¼
12⅝	6½	Min Moline	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
26¼	17½	Mission Corp	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞
26⅛	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	21⅛	20¼	20⅞	19¾
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
103	89¼	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	92	92	92	93½
45⅛	36⅜	Montgom Ward (.20b)	40⅜	39⅛	39⅞	39½
1⅝	¾	Mother Lode	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
37⅝	28⅝	Motor Products n (2)	31	30½	31	30⅛

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 6	Last May 5
22½	15⅛	Motor Wheel (.80)	19⅜	19	19⅜	18⅞
17⅞	11¼	Mullins Mfg B	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
22¾	14	Murray Body	16¼	15¾	16⅛	15½
51¼	43	Myers & Bro (2)	45½	45½	45½	..
		—N—				
21⅞	16⅜	Nash Motors (1)	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
30½	20½	Nash Chat StL	23½	22¾	23	22¾
17½	12½	Nat Acme	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
15⅜	9½	Natl Avia Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
38¾	31⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	34½	34⅛	34½	33⅞
30	21½	Nat Cash Reg (½)	24⅛	23⅜	24	23⅞
25½	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23⅞
112¾	108½	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	110¼	110	110	110⅛
15¼	10	Nat Dept Stores	12	12	12	12
143	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	142	141	142	..
305	204	Nat Lead (5)	258	258	258	..
33⅜	27⅜	Nat Dist Pr (2)	30¼	29½	20¼	29¼
14⅞	9¾	Nat oPw & Lt (.60)	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
75	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	61¾	61½	61⅜	60¾
40	19⅞	Nat Supply	34¼	33⅝	34x	34
11⅞	8⅜	Nat Tea (.60)	9	8¾	9	8⅞
13¼	11⅛	Natomas Co (.80¶)	12¼	12	12¼	11⅞
38⅞	32	Neisner Bros (1)	34½	34½	34½	..
13¾	9	Newport Indus	10⅞	10	10⅛	9⅞
42	32½	NY Air Brake	36	35	36	35¾
42¼	27¾	NY Central	35⅛	33½	35	33⅜
35½	17¾	NY Chi & StL	25¾	23¾	25¾	23¾
63	36½	NY C & StL pf	50⅞	49	50⅞	49
6½	4	NY Dock	4	4	4	4¼
17¼	10½	NY Dock pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
135	119	NY & Harlem (5)	127½	127½	127½	..
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅝	3	NY NH & H (h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
14½	7⅜	NY NH & H pf (h)	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
15⅝	9½	NY Shipbldg	11¼	11	11¼	11
107	93½	NY Steam 7% (7)	100	99½	100	..
108½	106	Norfolk & W pf (4)	107½	107½	107½	..
32⅛	23⅛	North American (1)	25½	25⅛	25½	25
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
12½	4¼	No Ger Lloyd	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
36¾	24⅛	Northtrn Pacific	28½	27½	28¼	27½
57	51¼	Northwestern Tel (3)	53	53	53	..
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
		—O—				
17½	12½	Ohio Oil (.30)	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	53⅛	51¾	52	53¼
25⅛	17⅜	Omnibus vtc	19⅜	18½	19¼	18¼
14	8	Oppenheim Col	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
32¾	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	26⅛	25½	26⅛	25½
20¾	13	Otis Steel	15	14¼	14¾	14½
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	145	144¼	145	142
		—P—				
9¾	3½	Pacific Coast	6	6	6	..
17⅞	14	Pac Amer F (¼e)	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
39⅝	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	34	33½	34	33¾
56⅞	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
19	14⅞	Pacific Mills	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
18	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	13½	13¼	13¼	13
13	6⅞	Packard Motor (.10b)	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
4¼	1⅜	Panhandle P & R	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	64¾	62⅛	64¾	63
97½	67	Paraffine Co (2)	74½	74	74½	74
12	7⅜	Param Pic	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
12¾	8⅜	Param Pic 2pf	9⅞	9⅝	9⅜	9¾
28½	23	Parker Rust (1½)	26	25¾	25¾	26
50⅜	40¾	Parke Davis (.95b)	41½	41	41½	41
28	17½	Park & Tilford	24¾	22½	24¾	..
5¼	3⅜	Park Utah	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
11⅞	7⅜	Pathe Film	9	9	9	9
17¼	10¾	Patino Mines	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
2⅞	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
73	64½	Penick & Ford (3)	70	69½	69½	..
48½	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	..
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7	6⅝	7	6⅝
79	69	Penney, J C (3¶)	74	74	74	73¾
39	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
49½	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	39½	39½	39½	40
18	12¾	*Petroleum (.25b)	13¾	13½	13⅝	14
19⅛	15⅝	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	17	17	17	16⅞
40¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (¼b)	34¾	33¾	34¾	33½
49½	45½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
3⅝	2	Phila & Reading	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
85½	66	Philip Morris (1)	81½	81	81½	81⅝
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	43⅞	43	43⅞	42⅞
17	8	Pierce Oil pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2	2	2	2⅛
12	8	Pitts Coal	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
11⅜	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
85½	49	Pitts Steel pf	68	65½	68	..
9½	3	Pitts United	8½	7½	8⅜	7½
91½	58½	Pitts United pf	73	70½	73	72
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	33	31½	31½	31
16½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil	14½	14	14⅜	14⅜
26⅞	22¼	Pond Cr P (2)	22½	22	22	..
19¾	12	Poor & Co B	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
3⅞	1¼	Porto Rican B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12¼	7⅛	Postal Tel pf (h)	8	7¾	8	7⅝
5⅝	2¼	Pressed Stl C (h)	3	2⅞	3	2¾
49	41½	Proster & Gam (1½)	42¼	42⅛	42½	42⅝
48⅜	39	Public Service (2.40)	40½	40	40⅜	40
107	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	107
48½	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	42½	41⅜	42½	41¾
24⅞	16⅝	Pure Oil	20⅛	19½	19⅞	19⅝
133¾	105¼	Pure Oil 8% pf	105½	105½	105½	105
17⅞	11¼	Purity Bakeries (1)	12	11¾	12	11⅞
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10½
56⅛	54½	Radio pf A (3½)	55 24-32	55 24-32	55 24-32	55 23-32
73¼	68½	Racio pf n	71	70¾	71	70¾
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅛
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	32
43⅜	35½	Reading (2)	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
16¾	9⅞	Real Silk Hosiery	12½	12½	12½	12½
23¾	19⅛	Remington Rand (.60¶)	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
99	85½	Rem Rand 6% pf (6)	96½	96	96½	..
24¾	22⅝	Rem Rand ppf (1¼)	23	23	23	22¾
8¼	4⅞	Reo Motors	6⅛	5¾	6	5¾
26¾	16⅞	Republic I & S	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
95	78⅛	Rep I&S ppf A (1½g)	80½	80	80	81
99	77	Repub I&S pf	78	77	78	77½
16½	10	Revere Cop&Br	13½	13⅛	13½	12¼
36	26¼	RevereC&B A	27	27	27	..
120	90	Revere C&B pf	90	90	90	90
34	24⅞	Reynolds Metal (1)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
55¼	27	Reynolds Spring (1)	46½	46½	46½	46
58⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	52⅛	52⅛	52¼	52
35	19½	Ritted Dental M	28	28	28	..
38½	32	Roan Antip C M (.76e)	38½	38½	38½	38¼
57	48⅝	Royal Dutch (1.701e)	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57¼
		—S—				
35½	30	Safeway Stores (2)	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
112	109	Safeway S pf (6)	110	110	110	..
114½	111	Safeway S pf (7)	113	112½	113	111¼
29¾	22⅞	St Joseph Lead (.40)	24	23¾	23¾	24
3⅝	1½	StL & SF (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
6⅝	2⅞	HtL & SF pf (h)	4	3¾	4	3⅞
16⅝	11½	Savage Arms	12½	12½	12½	..
52	38⅝	Schenley Dis Co	41¾	40	41⅛	40
101¾	97½	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99½
4¼	2⅜	Schulte Ret St	2½	2½	2½	2½
76	53½	Scott Paper (1.80)	68	68	68	67¾
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1	⅞	1	..
4½	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2¼
43⅝	32¼	Seaboard Oil (.60¶)	35⅜	35	35⅜	35
69¼	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	66⅛	65⅛	65⅞	63⅝
22½	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	19¾	19	19½	19
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	24	23⅝	24	23¼
8¾	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
50½	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	48	48	48	..
16¾	11⅛	Shattuck,FG (½)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
34	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	..
19¼	14¾	Shell Union Oil	17¾	17⅛	17¾	16½
120	110½	Shell Un Oil pf	116	114	114	..
14¼	9¾	Silver K Coal (.40)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
32¾	19¾	Simmons	26⅛	25½	26	25½
6¾	4⅝	Simms Petroleum	4¾	4¾	4	4⅝
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
72	42	Smith, A O	45	44½	45	44
17	13	Socony Vacuum (.40)	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
34¾	26	So P Rico Sugar (2)	28	26½	26½	28
28¾	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 6	Last May 5
7⅛	4¼	So Am Gold	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
38⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	31⅜	30⅜	31¼	30⅜
20⅝	12¾	Southern Ry	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	14¾
32⅞	19	Southern Ry pf	24¼	23½	24	23
49	34	So Ry M&O (4)	38	38	38	..
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
12⅛	6⅞	Spear & Co	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
23¾	15⅞	Sperrq vtc (¼e)	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
24⅞	13⅝	Spicer Mfg	20½	29½	20½	..
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	69½	68	69	67⅞
18	14⅝	Stand Brands (.80)	15¾	15¼	15½	15⅜
13¾	10	Stand Coml Tob	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
31⅜	21¾	Sq D Co B	24	23¾	24	23¾
9⅞	5½	Stand Gas & El (h)	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞
17⅛	9½	Stand G&E .% pf (h)	11½	1¼	11½	11½
39⅝	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28¼
3¾	2	Stand Investing	3	3	3	..
47⅝	37	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	39	38½	38⅞	38¼
113½	112	Stand Oil Ex pf (5)	112¼	112	112	..
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	36⅝	35½	36⅜	35
30	25	Stand Oil Kan	25	25	25	..
70	51⅞	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	60¼	59½	60¼	59
33¾	26½	Starrett Co (1.40)	25¾	25¾	25	..
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	69¼	68½	69	67⅞
24½	16½	*Stewart Warner (½)	19	18⅞	19	18¾
21¼	14⅜	Stone & Webster	17	16½	16¾	16¼
14⅝	9⅛	Studebaker	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅜
91	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	80	79	80	..
6¾	3	Superior Oil	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	4¾
14⅞	9¾	Superior Steel	12¼	11	12¼	10⅞
9⅝	6⅝	Sweets Co Amer	7½	7½	7½	..
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	21½	21¼	21½	21⅜
35⅞	28¼	Swiwt Intl (2)	29½	29½	29½	29½
		—T—				
9⅜	7⅛	Telautograph (.60)	7½	7⅜	7⅜	..
10¼	5⅜	Tennessee Corp	7	7	7	7
39½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1)	35¼	34¼	34¾	34
38¾	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	36	35¼	35¾	35
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞
14⅝	9⅝	Texas & P Land	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
44	33⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1)	35	35	35	35
12⅜	6⅝	Thermoid Co	9⅝		9⅝	9⅝
32½	25⅝	Thompson Prod	26⅜	26	26⅛	26⅛
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	6	5¾	6	5¾
19⅛	14¾	Tide Water Asso (.60)	17	16¾	17	16½
106½	100⅝	Tide W Asso pf (6)	104⅞	104¾	104¾	104¾
17¾	12⅛	Timken-Detroit	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
72½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	60	59	60	59
14¾	11	Transamerica (.30b)	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	20¾	20	20¾	20
16½	10½	Transue & Wil	11½	11½	11½	11
12	7⅛	Tri Continental	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
32⅜	22⅝	Twen V Fox Film	24¼	24	24¼	24
12¾	9¼	Twin City R T	10¼	10	10¼	10
41	31⅜	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33⅝
83	65¼	Twin City R T pf	70½	70	70½	..
		—U—				
8⅝	4½	Ulen & Co	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
99	86	Undrwd El Fish (2½)	87½	87½	87½	..
133	125½	Underwd pf (7)	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	..
1	½	Un Bag & P rts	½	½	½	⅝
52¾	40½	Union Bag & P (2)	41	41	41	41
88⅜	71⅜	Union Carbide (2)	81⅛	80½	81	80½
28½	20⅞	Union Oil Calif (1)	24	23	24	23½
138¼	108½	Union Pacific (6)	124½	124½	124½	124
97¾	90¼	Union Pacific pr (4)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
32⅜	20⅝	United Aircraft	23⅛	22	23	22½
21	13	United Airlines vtc	17⅜	16¾	17	16¾
28¾	16½	United Am Bosch	22½	22½	22½	22
28½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60	26	26	26	25¾
79¼	68	United Carbon (2.40)	74	73½	74	73½
9¼	5⅝	United Corp	6	5¾	6	6
47¾	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	41¾	41½	41¾	42
16½	10¾	United Drug	12⅞	12½	12½	12¼
25⅝	15	United Dyewood (1b)	23½	23	23	22⅝
79	66½	United Fruit (3)	71	70⅝	71	70½
35½	34¾	Un Eng & Fdry 1½g)	35½	35½	35½	35½
19½	14⅝	United Gas Im (1)	15¼	15	15	15⅛
18	10	UE Distrib pf	11	11	11	11
39⅜	25⅝	US Freight (1)	27¾	27⅝	27¾	27¼
20	13	US & For Sec	14¾	14¼	14¾	14
110½	73¼	US Gypsum (1¶)	84	83¼	84	83⅞
-69¼	161	US Gypsum pf (7)	160	160	160	161
14¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½
59	39	US Indus Alco (2)	49	47⅛	49	47¼
18⅜	11¾	US Leather A vtc	12½	12½	12½	12¼
38½	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (½b)	34⅛	33¾	34	33⅞
½		US Pipe & F rts	½	⅛	¼	¼
13	7⅝	US Realty	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
35	16⅝	US Rubber	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
80¾	47	US Rubber 1pf	69⅞	68¼	68¾	69
96½	84½	US Smelt R&M (6b)	95⅞	93½	94⅝	93½
72⅛	46⅜	US Steel	58⅜	56⅜	58¼	56¼
132¾	115½	US Steel pf (2)	123	121⅝	122	123
7¾	5	United Stores A	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½
69¾	57⅝	Univ Leaf Tob (2)	59¼	59	59¼	59
159¼	153	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	156½	156½	156½	..
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	97	97	97	..
3¼	1¼	Univ Pipe & R (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
		—V—				
2⅜	1¼	Vadsco Sales	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	19	18⅞	19	18¾
36½	28¾	Van Raalte (1)	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	34¼
114	110¼	Van Raalte pf (7)	112	112	112	..
8¾	4⅞	Va-Caro Chem	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	6
48¾	32	Va-C Chem 6%	36	36	36	36½
30½	14	Ca I C & C pf	19	19	19	18½
		—W—				
4½	2¾	Wabash RR (h)	3	3	3	3
10¾	5	Wabash pf A (h)	7	6¾	7	7
15⅞	9⅛	Waldorf System (½¶)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
34¾	30	Walgreen (2)	30½	30½	30⅜	30¼
118	115¼	Walgreen pf (6½)	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116½
34½	26¼	Walker, Hiram (2)	28½	28½	28½	28
10	5½	Walworth	7½	6⅞	7⅝	6¾
3⅝	2	Ward Baking B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
14⅝	9¼	Warner Bros A	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	8⅝	8⅜	8⅞	8½
29¼	19½	Waukesha Motor (.60¶)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
11¼	6¾	Webster Eisenlohr	7	7	7	6⅞
46¼	34½	Wessen Oil (½¶)	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	34¾
100½	91¾	W Penn El A (7)	98	97½	98	97¼
98½	87	W Penn El pf (6)	92¼	91¾	92	91¾
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	103½	103¼	103½	103½
116	111¾	W Penn Pw pf (6)	114	113⅝	113¾	..
121	116½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	119¾	119¼	119¾	119¾
12⅛	8⅛	Westn Maryland	9	9	9	8¾
4	2	Westn Pacific	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9⅞	5¼	Westn Pac pf	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	77⅝	76⅞	77¼	76¼
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	38⅜	37	38	37¾
122⅞	94½	Westing Elec (3)	109⅝	106¾	108⅛	107
33¾	22¾	Weston El Instru (¼b)	25	25	25	..
28½	21	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	22¼	21⅜	22	21½
17¼	14⅛	White Rock (1.40)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
5⅝	2¼	White Sew M	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
24½	16	White Sew M pf	20½	20½	20½	19¾
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
11	7⅜	Wilson & Co (½)	8¼	8	8⅛	8
87	71½	Wilson & Co pf (6)	77	77	77	75
56⅜	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	48½	48	48¼	47⅞
35½	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27¼
75	56	Wor Pump A pf	59¾	58	58½	58
66	47	Wor Pump B pf	52¼	52	52¼	..
106	62⅝	Wright Aero	72½	72½	72½	72
79	67½	Wrigley (3¶)	70⅜	69⅞	69⅞	70
		—Y—Z—				
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	19	18¼	18⅞	18⅜
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	138	138	138	138
55	44⅜	Young Sp & W (3)	49	48½	49	48¼
61½	41¾	Youngstown	53½	52	53½	52
19⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	17⅜	17	17	17
9⅜	5⅞	Zonite Prod	6½	6½	6½	6½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. i Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.27	10.31	10.26	10.28	+.06
May	11.53	11.54	11.52	11.53	+.01
July	11.09	11.15	11.09	11.15	+.07
October	10.25	10.29	10.23	10.26	+.02
December	10.26	10.30	10.25	10.27	+.02

Spots 11.63, up 1 point. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.55	5.57	5.54	5.55	+.03
March	5.56	5.56	5.54	5.56	+.04
May	6.16	6.16	6.15	6.16	+.04
July	5.99	5.99	5.97	5.99	+.05
October	5.63	5.64	5.62	5.64	+.04

Consolidated Textile Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Textile Corporation, operating cotton mills at Raleigh, Burlington, and Shelby, N. C., Lynchburg, Va.; North Adams, Mass.; Henderson, Ky., and Lafayette, Ga., in a statement covering the parent company showed a loss of $1,097,898 for the period Dec. 30, 1934, to Dec. 13, 1935. The company is in process of reorganization.

United Drug Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—United Drug, Inc., controlling through subsidiaries a nationwide chain of drug stores and various other manufacturing and distributing operations, reported for the March quarter net profit of $392,153, exclusive of non-recurring profit of $837,002 from sale of interest in a foreign company. This was equal to 28 cents a share on the capital stock. For the March quarter last year net profit was $218,829, or 16 cents a share.

Checker Cab Manufacturing

Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation and subsidiaries show for the quarter ended March 31, a profit after depreciation, interest and other charges, but before federal income and capital stock taxes of $199,224. In first quarter last year there was a net loss of $92,933.

Traffic on Transit Lines Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports to the American Transit Association indicate that daily traffic on combined transit lines in the United States the first quarter of this year showed an increase of 5.9 per cent over the parallel period in 1935.

Standard Fruit Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Fruit & Steamship Company, with properties in Central America and the United States, for the March quarter had a net loss of $586,500 compared with net loss of $332,789 in the March quarter last year.

Wheat Prices Advance In Late Trading Today

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP)—Reports of high temperatures and dust storms in domestic winter crop territory southwest led to price advances for wheat today.

Estimates were current that yesterdty's export business in Canadian wheat totaled 2,000,000 bushels, the largest single day's amount in some time. A recent purchase of 300,000 barrels of domestic flour by an eastern bakery chain also was announced.

Wheat closed firm, at the same as yesterday's finish to 1 cent higher, May 96½-⅝, July 87⅞-80, corn ¾-⅞ up, May 62⅞ oats ⅛-⅜advanced, and provisions unchanged to 10 cents decline.

Reliance Manufacturing Co.

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit after federal taxes, depreciation, interest and other charges, of $145,581, equal after 7 per cent preferred dividends to 55 cents a share on 214,055 shares of common stock. This compares with $35,052, or 4 cents a share on 215,905 common shares, in March quarter of 1935.

Union Bag Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Company reported net profit in the 12 months ended March 31 totaled $273,068, equal to approximately $1.03 a share on the capital stock. This profit was about 20 per cent greater than it was for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1935, and more than double that for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

Pacific Western Oil Corp.

Pacific Western Oil Corporation for the three months ended on March 31 shows net profit, after charges and reserves, of $323,506, equal to 32 cents a share on the 1,000,000 capital shares outstanding, compared with $154,281, or 15 cents a share, in corresponding period last year.

Graham-Paige Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reveals that April sales advanced 44 per cent over the same month of last year. The Graham factory received orders in April for more than 4000 cars, the largest number of orders for any month during the past year, it was stated.

Boston Stocks

May 6, 1935
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	2	2	2	1⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	129¾	129	129	130
5.00	Boston Elevated	66	65⅞	65⅞	66
..	Bos & Me D St	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	12
..	Copper Range	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	72½	72¼	72½	72½
..	Eastern S S	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
8.00	Edison Elec	159	159	159	158
.60a	Employer's Group	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20½
..	First Nat Stores	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞
..	Georgian A pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	Loew's Bos	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
..	Mergenthaler	40	39½	40	40¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	120½	120	120	120
..	Nor Butte	33c	33c	33c	32c
7.00	Old Colony R R	37½	36½	36½	36½
.20	Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
..	Texla Oil	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
2.50a	United Shoe M	84	83⅞	84	84
1.50	United Sh M pf	41	41	41	41
..	Warren Bros	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞

a—exclusive of extras.

Thermoid Net Below 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., and wholly owned subsidiaries, for the first time consolidated with those of the Southern Asbestos Company, Charlotte, N. C., a 98 per cent owned subsidiary, for the first quarter of 1936 amounted to $45,066, compared with a net on the same basis of $68,165 for the similar quarter of 1935. For 12 months ended March 31, 1936, the net was $84,642, compared with a net loss of $99,530 for the previous 12 months. The company is one of the leading fabricators of asbestos products.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes during April totaled 106, as compared with 165 in the preceding month and 61 in April, 1935, the Standard Statistics Company reveals. Unfavorable changes during April numbered only 11, against 14 the previous month and 28 in April of last year.

Canada Dry Shows Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., and subsidiaries with plants in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, California and Canada, reported net loss of $84,679 for the 12 months ended March 31, against net profit of $276,501 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1935.

Park & Tilford Net Doubled

Park & Tilford, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31 estimates net profit after $56,078 nonrecurring loss on property disposed of not used in business, federal taxes and other charges at $42,187. Estimated net profit in March quarter of 1935 was $20,779.

Increase in Paying Transit Passengers In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—New York City's system of rapid transit lines, surface street railways, motor buses and the Hudson River tubes carried 2,958,100,000 fare-paying passengers during 1935, an increase of 40,000,000 fares, or 1.4 per cent, over the traffic volume of 1934, the transit commission reported today.

Much of the increase in travel went to franchised motor bus carriers, the commission's report revealing that a gain of 53,000,000, or 21.3 per cent, accrued to this type of transportation. At the same time, street surface cars lost 4.6 per cent of their traffic, carrying 656,000,000 passengers—31,300,000 fewer than in 1934.

The rapid transit lines had a combined increase of 24,500,000 passengers, with a total of 1,841,000,000 riders. Elevated and subway lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company showed losses, while the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit system showed a slight increase.

In the rapid transit field, the municipally-owned Independent Subway system reported a gain of 26,500,000 passengers, an increase of 14.1 per cent. The system carried 214,500,000 passengers.

A decline of 0.43 per cent in the patronage of the Hudson tubes, operated by the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, was shown in the report. They transported 75,985,089 passengers during the year.

Times Square continued to be New York City's busiest station in the rapid transit network, collecting 77,423,588 fares—a slight decline from the previous year.

New Stock Offered By Continental Can

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Continental Can Company is offering the largest issue of common stock for financing of additions and improvements to be made since the enactment of the Securities Law of 1933. Warrants for the purchase of 177,679 common shares at $60 a share in the ratio of one new share for each 15 shares held have been mailed stockholders.

The offering, details of which were outlined in a statement to the Securities and Exchange Commission recently, is applicable to stockholders of record of yesterday. The warrants will expire on May 25. They will be valid only for lots of full shares.

Of the proceeds of the offering about $6,000,000 would be used this year for improvement and expansion of existing facilities and new plants. The sum of $2,090,000 has been allocated to reimburse the company for the redemption of outstanding preferred stock of the Whittall Can Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, in January, 1936, in the acquisition of that company.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	¾%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch.	1¼	1¼	1
Com Paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1	1	¼@1
4-6 months	1	1	⅜@1
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	63½c

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	3/16@⅛%	3/16@⅛%	3/16@⅛%
4 months	¼@3/16	¼@3/16	¼@3/16
5-6 months	⅜@5/16	⅜@5/16	⅜@5/16

London Quotations

Short bills	9/16@⅝%	9/16@⅝%	9/16%
3 mos bills	9/16		9/16@⅝
Bar silver	20¼d	20⅛d	23½d
Bar gold	140s 8d	140s 4½d	140s 9d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time m'n'y	1@1½	1@1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	5
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95⅞	$4.96⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.96	4.96¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0658	.0658	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1710	.1701	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3244	.3254	.3267
Italy—lira	.0787	.0788	.0891
Germany—mark	.4036	.4027	.4033
Holland—florin	.6783	.6783	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2558	.2561	.4537
Norway—krone	.2493	.2496	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2215	.2218	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1365	.1365	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2955†	.2955†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449	.0449	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3307	.3308	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0560	.0560	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2485	.2485	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8073	.8073	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2904	.2906	.8440
India—rupee	.3747	.3751	.6180
Java—florin	.6822	.6822	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3275	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2988	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5825	.5831	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4990	.4994	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8449

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

National Dairy Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Dairy Products Corporation has called for redemption on next June 4 all the outstanding 5¾ per cent gold debentures due 1948, at 102¾ and accrued interest.

Business and Industry

Advances by Federal Home Loan Banks Attain New Peak

Commerce and Finance

Additional Data On Big Salaries Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Compensation of more than $269,250 in 1935 to W. R. Sheehan, vice-president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, was listed today in the company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The report also showed a salary of $258,000 to the late Will Rogers, and $208,000 to Warner Baxter.

The Sheehan remuneration did not include additional payments provided for in a confidental agreement entered into on July 16, 1935.

Comparisons of the company's salaries in 1935 with 1934 payments were impossible, because these data were filed confidentially with the commission in 1934.

The 1935 report said a group of 95 actors, actresses and studio officials received a total of $5,480,905, but none was named.

Hughes, Schurman and Dwight, general counsel, were paid $200,000, and Alfred Wright, counsel, $20,800.

George White, Broadway producer, received $48,446 as the producer's percentage of gross film rentals, details of which were filed confidentially.

An increase in pay from $173,750 in 1934 to $225,416 in 1935 was reported by the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, McKeesport, Penna., for E. R. Crawford, its president.

G. V. Parkins, Tin Plate vice-president, was increased from $124,166 to $137,500; C. A. Kinkaid, secretary, went up from $26,250 to $35,333; W. T. Brownscombe, plant superintendent, got $35,333. An unnamed plant superintendent received $34,500 in 1934.

Crawford received a bonus of $90,000 and Parkins one of $40,000 as part of their total payments.

Other salaries reported were:

Howe Sound Company, New York and Portland, Me., William J. Quigly, president, $75,000 and $77,875; W. J. Walroth, vice-president, $23,000 and $19,841; E. Richter, treasurer, $23,000 and $23,341.

General Alloys Company, Boston, Mass., Henry H. Harris, president, $12,500; A. L. Grinnell, salesman, $7047; George C. McCormick, vice-president, $5431.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc., Boston and New York, John A. Sweetser, president, $60,750 and same; R. G. Knowland, and H. G. Campbell, vice-presidents, $20,250 each and same in 1934; Frank H. Deknatel, treasurer, $20,250 and same.

United Fruit Company, Boston, Francis R. Hart, vice-president, $58,500 and $58,450; William H. Jackson, general counsel, $30,835 and $30,900; Bradley W. Palmer, director, $28,910 and $28,790.

United American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass., Arthur T. Murray, president, $34,296 and $29,307; Leon W. Rosenthal, patent counsel, $26,454; Julius E. Wild, vice-president, $23,656.

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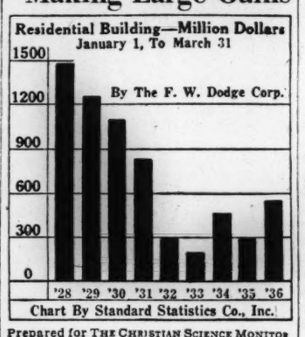
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore, C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins, C. P. A.

Residential Building Making Large Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Residential building this spring with establish a new post depression high.

Los Angeles Heads List of 45 Cities In Home Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 5—Top position among 45 key cities in the number of new home permits issued during the first quarter of 1936 is occupied by Los Angeles, it is reported by E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

Ground was broken for 1100 new homes in this city during the quarter, and 6254 permits were issued, the report shows. New York was second with 750 homes.

"Our 1936 spring building survey is the most cheering since 1931," Mr. Craig said. "Impressive gains supported by issued building permits were scored during the quarter as compared with corresponding periods of 1934 and 1935. Residential, industrial and alteration work is responsible for the sharp rebound."

The report discloses that New York was far ahead of other cities on valuation with a total of $39,135,147. Cleveland, with 325 per cent margin over the corresponding period of 1935, had the widest gain. St. Paul, with 100 per cent, was the housing occupancy leader; Cincinnati was second with 99.5 per cent; and Detroit third with 99 per cent.

Building valuation of 44 states during the 1936 quarter was $594,805,991, or a gain of 80 per cent over the total for the same period last year.

Kennecott Copper Business Improving

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Stephen Birch, chairman of the board of Kennecott Copper Corporation, told stockholders at the annual meeting that the company is doing better than a year ago with operations at about 45 per cent of capacity.

Based on sales, he said, profits in the first four months of 1936 have run ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

Birch, in answer to a question of a stockholder on the outlook for the company, said, "We have $60,000,000 in cash and securities, we are paying dividends, and the likelihood is we will go right on paying them."

Questioned on the acquisition of American Electrical Works at Phillipsdale, Rhode Island, Birch said it had been financed out of cash at a cost of about $3,000,000.

A stockholder, stating that the Secretary of the Interior had recently received 20 identical bids on cables, asked Birch what the company's price policy was.

To this Birch replied, "I do not know of any such thing as identical bids."

"What I want to know," this stockholder asked, "is whether the policy of Kennecott is to restrict production to get a higher price or to make use of its natural competitive powers."

Birch answered, "There is only so much business. If you mean we should squeeze the little fellow, I can say we don't believe in that."

Bell System Shows Large April Gain in Telephones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The Bell System reports an increase of 77,600 telephones for April, as compared with an increase of 48,800 in April, 1935, and 48,000 two years ago.

For the first four months of the year the net gain in stations was 279,500, comparing with an increase of 161,800 in the 1935 period of one of 157,100 for the first third of 1934.

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FHLB Loans Hit New High Total Of $103,537,644

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—An unbroken rise each month since April, 1935, has been registered by the private thrift and home-financing institutions of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks and a new peak for loans of $103,537,644 was reached on April 1, 1936, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. This upturn in loans is parallel with the rising curve of residential construction.

In the past 12 months such outstanding credits, made available to home owners and home builders through the 3543 members of the bank system throughout the United States, have increased by more than 40 per cent, in spite of heavy repayments by members.

Big Gain in Loans

Each gain in the net advances by the Home Loan Banks reflects a gain nearly three times as great in the volume of home loans made by the member associations, as indicated by reports from these institutions covering their lending activity in 1934 and 1935, and due to the more active use of their own resources made possible for members through the accessibility of reserve credit from the banks.

Credit made available through the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which was established in 1932, enables member institutions better to meet the demand of home owners for mortgage loans for the construction, purchase, reconditioning and refinancing of houses. This central reservoir of low-cost, long-term credit permits member institutions not only to make loans at correspondingly economical rates to their borrowers, but to assure greater liquidity to savings held by over 4,000,000 people in member associations.

Member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, chiefly savings, building and loan associations, both state and federally chartered, today represent nearly half of the total assets of all building and loan associations in the country. In 1935 these member institutions made approximately 55 per cent of the estimated total of all mortgage loans for the construction of new homes made by all classes of private lending institutions in the United States.

Loans Outstanding

Loans outstanding by Federal Home Loan Bank districts on April 1, 1936, were:

Boston	$3,150,747.66
New York	15,209,580.99
Pittsburgh	11,731,789.06
Winston-Salem	7,152,954.22
Cincinnati	18,442,039.39
Indianapolis	4,399,890.63
Chicago	17,828,079.02
Des Moines	5,687,751.19
Little Rock	7,681,647.18
Topeka	5,073,443.97
Portland	2,829,517.97
Los Angeles	4,350,203.15
Total	$103,537,644.43

Bank of France Raises Discount Rate to 6 P. C.

PARIS, May 6 (AP)—The Bank of France today raised its discount rate to 6 per cent from 5 per cent.

The rise in the bank rate comes in the midst of foreign exchange assaults on the franc with financial circles hearing rumors that the coming Leftist Government may devalue the franc.

Marcel Regnier, Minister of Finance in the present Government, announced yesterday that the franc would not be devalued under Premier Sarraut.

Approximately $25,000,000 worth of gold started for New York today on two ships.

The S. S. Normandie was reported to be taking between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 and the S. S. Georgic loaded another "heavy" shipment.

The regents of the Bank of France raised the rate in an effort to halt this outward flow of gold, which has cut heavily into the gold reserves of the bank in recent weeks.

An emergency meeting of the regents was called after the gold withdrawals were estimated to have touched 500,000,000 francs ($32,900,000) daily on Monday and Tuesday.

On those days the extent of the Leftist victory in the parliamentary elections of last Sunday became apparent.

Advances on gold bars were raised to 9 per cent from 7 per cent; advances on securities were raised to 8 per cent from 6 per cent, and 30-day advances were raised to 6 per cent from 5 per cent.

The bank decided to raise its discount rate and make gold operations more expensive in an apparent agreement with the Government to discourage speculations and to forestall more drastic measures which might lead to depreciation if not to devaluation of the franc.

Hudson Motor Net Highest in 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Hudson Motor Car Company and subsidiaries earned $592,827 in the first quarter of 1936, the largest profit for that period in six years, and, with the exception of the last three months of 1935, the highest of any quarter since 1930, the company announced yesterday. The profit was after all charges, including depreciation of $356,907, but before provision for federal income taxes. In the March quarter, last year, the profit was $235,610.

"Hudson's gain in earnings is a direct reflection of improved operating efficiency and sales increases, which have been particularly marked since the introduction of the 1936 models last fall." A. Edward Barit, president, said.

"The beginning of the second quarter has shown a continuance of sales increases. With several months of the 1936 season remaining, we have already shipped more 1936 models than our total shipments of 1935 models."

1936 Industrial Earnings Up 40 P. C.

First quarter net earnings of 277 large industrial, utility and railroad corporations so far reporting, are 40 per cent higher than a year ago, according to an analysis by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

A comparison of earnings for the two periods by industries follows:

	Cos.	(Thousands of Dollars) 1935	1936	P. C. Change
Advertising, Printing and Publishing	7	2,569	2,761	+7.6
Aircraft	2	*86	*70	
Automobiles and Trucks	5	38,817	63,734	+64.0
Automobile Parts	27	17,076	15,715	—8.0
Automobile Tires	1	43	*269	
Beverages	5	3,076	3,084	+0.2
Building	10	512	1,397	+173.0
Chemicals	11	22,207	28,764	+29.5
Coal	7	1,132	879	—22.4
Containers	2	245	420	+71.5
Electrical Equipment and Radio	6	8,141	11,915	+46.2
Food	16	17,124	21,277	+24.2
Household products	7	5,274	5,645	+7.3
Leather and Shoes	1	*6	126	
Machinery and Equipment	16	1,663	3,738	+124.0
Medicines and Drugs	5	1,326	1,807	+36.1
Metal (Nonferrous)	8	1,475	2,084	+41.2
Miscellaneous	23	7,102	8,929	+25.7
Office and Business Equipment	5	3,031	3,792	+25.2
Oil	16	4,249	14,745	+247.0
Paper	7	801	932	+16.3
Railroad Equipment	5	27	679	+2045.0
Retail Trade	11	*9	1,213	
Shipping and Shipbuilding	2	*217	294	
Steel and Iron	20	3,303	8,506	+147.5
Textiles and Apparel	5	730	713	—2.4
Theaters and Motion Pictures	2	761	1,454	+91.0
Tobacco	4	480	535	+11.5
Total Industrials	236	140,848	204,806	+45.5
Railroads	19	4,652	11,701	+125.2
Utilities	22	36,607	38,999	+6.5
Total Corporations	277	182,105	255,506	+40.3

*Deficit.

The World's Business

Economic Sanctions—Fail to Coerce Italy—Too Gentle—Reflections on an Experiment

By H. B. E.

THE success of Italian arms against Ethiopia again invites attention to economic sanctions. For the first time in history economic sanctions were invoked by member nations of the League of Nations to restrain Italy from waging its war successfully. From that standpoint they have failed. The reason is twofold: first, that sanctions to be effective require a blockade, or at least much more vigorous action than was attempted against Italy; secondly, that people seem unable to appreciate that, when sanctions are not as crushing as domestic police measures, a nation is stiffened instead of chastened if it is already convinced or mesmerized that its cause is righteous.

In launching his war Mussolini shrewdly calculated his chances in the light of the kind of sanctions that would be invoked. On Oct. 9, before it was known what coercive measures would be taken, I hazarded that he must be relying upon three theories:

1. That economic sanctions would stop at the sanctionists' own ports. In other words, each country would ban sales to or purchases from Italy, but not surround Italy so as to see that goods were neither received by nor sent from Italian ports; i. e., by blockading Italy.
2. That "bootlegged" trade would see him through.
3. That the war would be short; so that he could ring down the curtain on his Ethiopian adventure before economic sanctions began to pinch.

All three theories have proved that they were tenable working rules.

Indeed, the first theory—that there would be a minimum interference with trade—did not prove as burdensome in practice as Mussolini must have envisaged. Economic sanctions were limited to the refusal to buy general goods from Italy and the refusal to sell munitions and lend money to Italy. Thus Il Duce has been enabled to buy more than he anticipated. He has been able to obtain even from the sanctionists most of the materials for waging a war that was really an engineering war. The sanctionists, in other words, refused, as Il Duce foresaw, to restrain Italy. Even Henry Ford, in respect of motor-trucks, went further than the sanctionists by carrying out private sanctions against Italy. And the Roosevelt Administration would have been far more co-operative if there had not been the fatal hesitation at Geneva about oil shipments to Italy. For the whole Roosevelt policy amounted to saying: "If you go ahead with a blockade, there will be no interference from us."

The object of the sanctionists seems to have been to rely first upon a bluff and then upon a gesture. On Oct. 9 I wrote: "It is difficult—remembering what sanctions mean—to imagine *gentle* sanctions. The French, however, talk of combining 'the maximum of effectiveness with the minimum of provocation.' If the subject were not so vastly serious, one might see some humor in the slogan. It sounds as if the main preoccupation were to reduce the force in force." And yet that aim has turned out to be precisely the sanctionists' objective—not to coerce Italy, but to make some gesture in that direction. The debacle of such a "policy" might have been foreseen.

The lack of restraint on Italy, moreover, allowed a lot of bootlegged trade as well as trade with the nonsanctionists. One has only to look at Trieste to appreciate that. This is in the uppermost northern corner of Italian territory on the Adriatic. Up in the mountains, a hundred miles from Trieste, three countries meet: Yugoslavia, a sanctionist; Austria, a non-sanctionist, and Italy. The port, formerly the gateway to the old Austro-Hungarian empire, still does the job of distributing imports not only for Austria and Yugoslavia, but for central Europe and the Balkans. For this purpose it has long enjoyed the status of a free port.

Trieste has thriven on this trans-shipment trade, but, under the sanctions regime, it should logically have been paralyzed. Sanctions, however, have altered the trade of Trieste very little. Trade continues to pour in and out of this bottleneck. It must have been very easy to divert to Italy goods that were supposedly destined for central Europe. Over the mountains, too, Italy must have been able to sell a lot of goods to the world through Austria and Hungary, both non-sanctionists.

League of Nations figures do not tell the whole story of Italy's trade after the imposition of sanctions. But they are eloquent enough of the half-heartedness of the economic restraint on Italy. Here they are, contrasted with the figures before sanctions:

(In millions of dollars)

	Exports	Imports
November, 1934	21.5	29.3
November, 1935	25.8	31.2
December, 1934	21.5	28.9
December, 1935	17.1	21.7
January, 1935	19.2	25.1
January, 1936	9.9	14.8
February, 1935	16.3	21.0
February, 1936	96.7	10.7

Finally, the war has been won before these gentle sanctions succeeded in pinching Italy. In fact, they have helped rather than hindered Italy. For, as an offset to the refusal to buy from Italy, the sanctions gesture undoubtedly stiffened the Italian morale. It brought such ripostes, for instance, as the contribution of wedding rings to the war chest by Italian women.

Such counter-moves are what eked out the impoverishment of Italy. Financial experts said that Italy was "too poor to fight," just as military experts said that Italy could not get to Addis Ababa before the rainy season came this year. They told of the draining gold supply, echoing the time-worn maxim, "Coin is the sinews of war," which has been repeated by philosophers from Cicero to Carlyle. This writer has never shared the "too-poor-to-fight" view. Just as good a case could be made out to show that Italy fought precisely because she was so poor. Historically, dictators have made a habit of channelling abroad the discontent that comes from progressive impoverishment at home. It was Napoleon who once said that in times of internal discontent the wise statesman should busy "domestic minds with foreign quarrels."

Mussolini's difficulties are really beginning with peace. In its hour of victory, Italy still is faced with a grave problem of economic readjustment, which, when the gilt of victory has worn off, may cause internal trouble in Italy.

The lesson of the sorry episode is that sanctions, once they are invoked, must be pressed till they are successful. There must be no talk of such a contradiction in terms as "peaceful sanctions." That is the way to breed defiance—as would be the case with individual gangsters. From the start all measures should have been envisaged in sequence in the task of bringing the aggressor to boot. If one measure is not successful, another more burdensome should be put into operation, and so on till obedience has been forced. Sanctions, in short, require at the outset, as the Covenant of the League itself envisaged, that the sanctionists shall organize military preparations to support the sanctions. Sanctions, in other words, call for a blockade. And this appears impossible in the light of the incompleteness of world organization and undesirable in the light of the Balance of Power politics that has superseded League action by the nucleus of world organization at Geneva.

E. R. Grace Elected Head Of Detroit's Adcraft Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 6—Edward R. Grace has been elected president of the Adcraft Club of this city, succeeding Gordon K. MacEdward, retiring president. Mr. Grace is president of the national advertising agency, Grace & Bement, Inc.

Other Adcraft Club officers elected are: First vice-president, Homer D. Clemons, Detroit manager of Outdoor Advertising, Inc.; second vice-president, L. Grant Hamilton of Campbell-Ewald Company; secretary of the board, William F. Panzer, president of Standard Sales Service, Inc.; treasurer, Hal G. Trump, secretary of the Fred M. Randall Company; and secretary-manager, Harold M. Hastings.

Federal Agencies Pour Golden Tide Into U. S. Coffers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—The golden tide of credit that poured out of Washington in the years 1929-1933 has turned the other way, and is beginning to jingle back into the coffers of the United States Treasury.

One of the greatest romances of finance is, according to a survey of latest figures, entering a new and extraordinary phase as Uncle Sam, lender, becomes Uncle Sam, collector.

When prosperity fell through the trapdoor in the fall of 1929, and the declining slope of the business cycle swept 125,000,000 gasping passengers down a mad scenic-railway drop into the trough of depression, credit dried up overnight. Banks closed their doors. There was no objection to "socialized credit" then; the Government had to put props under industry, and did. Overnight almost, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created under Herbert Hoover, became the world's greatest bank.

Big new agencies for pouring out vast additional credit multiplied. Federal credit took the place of private credit. Taken separately, this process represented chaotic and disconnected series of financial transactions incomprehensible to newspaper readers, but taken as a whole the story was one of the most picturesque ever told.

May Even Make Profit

Now the second chapter of the story is being told; the return of money to the Treasury from these agencies and simultaneously the discovery that a banker, whether he be an individual or a vast federal credit corporation, has unexpected tasks and difficulties. Some debtors of the Government will not or cannot pay up. Home and farm mortgages are being foreclosed. Big railroads may be deposited on Uncle Sam's lap. He might even become the greatest landlord. But for the time at least, the figures show the debts are being paid in excellent shape, indeed the nation stands to make a profit on some of its financial accounts.

In briefest form here is the financial balance sheet, in round numbers, of three of America's biggest lending agencies at present.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Total loans	$6,022,000,000
Repayments	3,513,000,000
Per cent	58
Operating profit (to date)	126,000,000

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

Total 15-year loans	$3,055,000,000
Total properties	1,000,000
Average loan	$3,000
Average collections (on time)	75 per cent
Average collections for March, 1936	90 per cent
Foreclosures (properties)	10,500
Value of foreclosed property	$7,500,000

Farm Credit Administration

Total loans	$3,500,000,000
Loans outstanding	3,317,000,000
Foreclosures (properties)	20,000
Foreclosures, value	100,000,000

Collections show 87 per cent of maturities of loans made by Federal Land Banks to distressed farmers, being made.

New Problems Arising

As the money that the Government loaned out tinkles back into the Treasury again, it is raising a brand ntw flock of problems. The RFC has returned to the Government in the present year $180,000,000 more than it paid out. But Congress is preparing new labors for it. The rural electrification program would make it the farmtrs' banker; it may be called upon to financt low cost houses, and also to make "disaster loans" to flood victims.

The Government has found itself in all sorts of new business adventures. The other day it sold control of a newspaper, which had come isto its possession because of a loan.

The problem of foreclosed mortgages is finding its way into Congress. Uncle Sam is the real owner of farms and homes where the debt is not paid.

Through the RFC, the government owns voting stock in 50 per cent of the banks of the country, an investment valued at $1,000,000,000. The RFC has generally refrained from representation on the board of directors. The government has $500,000,000 invested i n the railroads, through the RFC, many of the loans being in default. It has $300,000,000 in loans in cotton, with big price stabilization operations in other fields.

Spring Building in Key Cities At Highest Rate Since 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 6 — Reports of spring building in 45 key cities of the country are the "most cheering since 1931," according to the National Association of Building Trades Employers here.

Impressive gains supported by issued building permits were scored during the first quarter of this year as compared with 1934, and 1935, declares E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association. Residential, industrial, and alteration work are responsible for the marked rebound.

The report shows New York City as usual far ahead of other cities on valuation, with a total of $39,135,147, while Cleveland, with a 325 per cent jump over the 1935 period, has the greatest gain.

Los Angeles is at the top in new homes and volume of permits, there having been 6254 permits issued and ground broken for 1100 new homes since Jan. 1. New York was second with 750 homes.

St Paul leads in housing occupancy with a reported 100 per cent, Cincinnati comes second in this classification with 99½, and Detroit third with 99 per cent.

The building valuation for 44 states is estimated at $594,805,991, the association reports, compared to $324,647,658 in 1935, a rise of 80 per cent.

The shrinking of housing accommodations began in 1928, the association notes. Since that time it reports, increasing marriages, family additions, and undesirable quarters due to obsolescence have brought about a record low vacancy rate.

After eight years of little private construction it is expected that rents for desirable dwellings will soar within the next two years and even perhaps, if the brakes are not applied, emulate the 1922-1925 postwar boom.

Building authorities are optimistic in noting that private money can now be obtained for housing purposes and that 1936 is destined to be the best building year since 1931, but offer also the disconcerting news that a near return to building normalcy would bring about a serious shortage of skilled help and result in a repetition of the "premium wage" era.

The 1935 and 1936 quarter tabulation of the larger cities follow:

Baltimore: First 1936 quarter, 1537 permits, $3,742,720; like 1935 period, 1469 permits, $1,212,800. 225 per cent increase of private work over like 1935 quarter.

Boston: First quarter, 1031 permits, $1,806,135; first 1935 quarter, 961 permits, $955,064.

Chicago: Jan. 1 to April 22, 1936, 290 permits, $4,759,688; first 1935 quarter, 126 permits, $2,146,505.

Cincinnati: The 1936 first quarter, 4319 permits, $2,776,230; 1935 quarter, 4264 permits, $1,894,940.

Cleveland: The 1936 first quarter, 1117 permits, $4,449,710; 1935 quarter, 836 permits, $1,306,727.

Detroit: First 1936 quarter, 2405 permits, $5,980,857; first 1935 quarter, 1245 permits, $2,593,811.

Kansas City: First 1936 quarter, $732,200; first 1935 quarter, $589,700. First 1934 quarter, $350,000.

Los Angeles: First 1936 quarter, 6254 permits, $10,869,331. First 1935 quarter, 4604 permits, $6,400,433.

Milwaukee: First 1936 quarter, 685 permits, $1,310,373. First 1935 quarter, 570 permits, $642,711.

New York: First 1936 quarter, 1902 permits, $39,135,147. First 1935 quarter, 1360 permits, $24,050,261.

San Francisco: First 1936 quarter, 1675 permits, $3,089,861. First 1935 quarter, 1364 permits, $2,632,685.

St. Louis: First 1936 quarter, $1,667, 934; first 1935 quarter, $1,688,294. First 1934 quarter, $656,593.

Washington: First 1936 quarter, 1302 permits, $5,778,590; first 1935 quarter, 1011 permits, $3,279,978.

Philadelphia: First 1936 quarter, 940 permits, $3,545,280; 1935 first quarter, 920 permits, $1,456,790.

Spring Peak Passed In Steel Operations, Declares 'Iron Age'

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The spring peak in steel mill activity has been passed, Iron Age said today in its mid-week review, but indicated that no precipitate drop was in prospect as demand was well sustained.

Steel ingot production dropped one point to 68 per cent of capacity this week, the first set-back since the floods in March.

"April pig iron production was at a rate of 80,123 tons daily," the survey stated, "a 22 per cent gain over March. Eighteen blast furnaces were brought in during April and current output is at the best level since June, 1930."

"The almost inevitable summer slump is forecast, however, by the trend of scrap quotations. The Iron Age composite of heavy melting scrap has finally broken sharply, a decline of 71 cents a gross ton having been registered.

"Increased consumption of steel for pipe-line construction is a recent market development of importance," the Iron Age continued.

"Supplementary rail orders are in prospect that will probably maintain mill operations at current levels through the quarter. Nickel Plate has ordered 777 freight cars and bids will be taken May 12 on 6100 cars for Chesapeake & Ohio and the Pere Marquette.

"Automobile production appears to have reached the year's peak in April, but May assemblies are not expected to fall much below the 500,000-mark. This is unusual because the introduction of new models in November makes this the seventh month in the production cycle."

Oil Industry 1935 Taxes Totals $1,127,259,232

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The petroleum industry and its products paid total taxes in 1935 of $1,127,259,232, as estimated by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

This total comprises estimated income and profits taxes of $60,000,000; federal, state and local gasoline taxes of $807,262,481, and miscellaneous taxes of $259,996,751.

Separating the total 1935 tax according to the type of operation on which the taxes were paid, $110,265,065, or 9.8 per cent of the whole, is alloted to production; $30,261,057, or 2.7 per cent, to transportation; $102,686,000, or 8.9 per cent, to refining, and $884,047,110, or 78.5 per cent, to marketing.

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UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1936.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1936. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*

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in MARCH . . . after Holding for Year-Long Rise BROOKMIRE Recommended the Sale of Stocks

Within 6% of the top of the year-long rise, recently culminated, Brookmire repeatedly urged clients to sell stocks and to reduce sharply their investments. Of the 111 stocks included in Brookmire List 91 were specifically eliminated during successive selling recommendations, at substantial appreciation.

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A January Forecast of the April Top and Decline

"A FURTHER advance becomes the logical expectation... Frequently a rise of approximately 10% can be expected after an Intermediate confirmation. From 148.44, the previous Industrial top, this would mean a rise to approximately 163 . . . (The market subsequently rose to 163.07!)...The eventual Intermediate corrective decline should cancel one-third to two-thirds of the advance since March. If, for instance, the Industrials should rise 10% further—equivalent to slightly over 160—this would mean a subsequent decline of 20 to 40 points, or roughly back to between the 120 to 140 levels".

Brookmire Technician

January 31, 1936

RESERVE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
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Red Sox Start Tour Tomorrow Night — Curtis Cup Golf Competition All Even

U. S.-British Golfers Even In Cup Match

GLENEAGLES, Scot., May 6 (AP)—The third renewal of the international Curtis Cup golf competition, between American and British women players, with the invading forces defending the cup, ended in a 4½ to 4½ deadlock today.

The rival teams each won one foursome and three singles matches and one foursome ended in a draw.

With the United States leading 4½ to 3½ and the final result hanging on the outcome of the singles match between Mrs. Leona Cheney and Jessie Anderson, 1935 New Zealand champion, Miss Anderson spared John Bull his third straight defeat in the series by holing out a 15-foot putt on the 18th hole to win 1 up.

The cup series was inaugurated four years ago at Wentworth, where the Americans triumphed 5½ to 3½. In 1934, at Washington, D. C., Uncle Sam's players successfully defended it by the lopsided score of 6½ to 2½.

The biggest blow to American hopes of retaining the cup occurred this morning when the highly favored combination of Glenna Collett Vare, American champion and team captain, and her youthful partner, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, were held to a tie by Wanda Morgan, British champion, and Mrs. Marjorie Ross Garon.

In the other foursomes, with the players stroking the ball alternately, Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., and Mrs. Cheney defeated Pam Barton and Mrs. J. B. Walker, 2 and 1, while Miss Anderson and Mrs. Helen Holm, 1934 British titleholder, vanquished Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City and Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., 3 and 2.

The American victors in the singles were Mrs. Crews, Miss Glutting and Mrs. Vare. The losers among the foreign contingent in addtion to Mrs. Cheney were Mrs. Hill and Miss Berg.

Mrs. Vare defeated Miss Morgan, 3 and 2; Mrs. Crews nosed out Mrs. Walker, 1 up, and Miss Glutting triumphed over Miss Barton by the same score. Mrs. Hill bowed to Mrs. Garon, 7 and 5, and Mrs. Holm trounced Miss Berg, 4 and 3.

Williams Netmen Face Busy Three Days on Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 6—An undefeated Williams College tennis team will have its hands full this week end when it meets Middlebury, Dartmouth, and Yale on consecutive days, starting tomorrow. The latter two teams will be top-heavy favorites to vanquish the Purple netmen because of past records.

Today's match, scheduled with Miami University, has been canceled, thus giving the team an additional day of practice before the strenuous week end. Undoubtedly the same lineup that has swept through Haverford, Bowdoin and Union will play all three contests, which are to be staged on the Sage Courts here.

Barc Kingman, a transfer from Yale where he captained the frosh team, will play in the No. 1 position against his former mates, while Weller, runnerup to Al Jarvis, junior indoor champion of the East and a freshman at Williams, and Captain Phipps will follow. The last three positions will be held by Frank Jennings, dependable veteran, Gaskell, and Dayton, former freshman leader.

Although the Purple have a slight edge tomorrow in their match with Middlebury, they will be facing extreme obstacles on the following days when Dartmouth, led by Paul Guibord of eastern intercollegiate fame, and Yale captained by George Stevens, visit here to repeat their victories of last season. Coach Graham will undoubtedly experiment with his doubles pairings in an attempt to find a victorious combination to keep their record unmarred.

College Tennis Results

North Carolina 7, Yale 2.
Wesleyan 8, Bard 0.

Amusements

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Tonight 8.30 Opening Night
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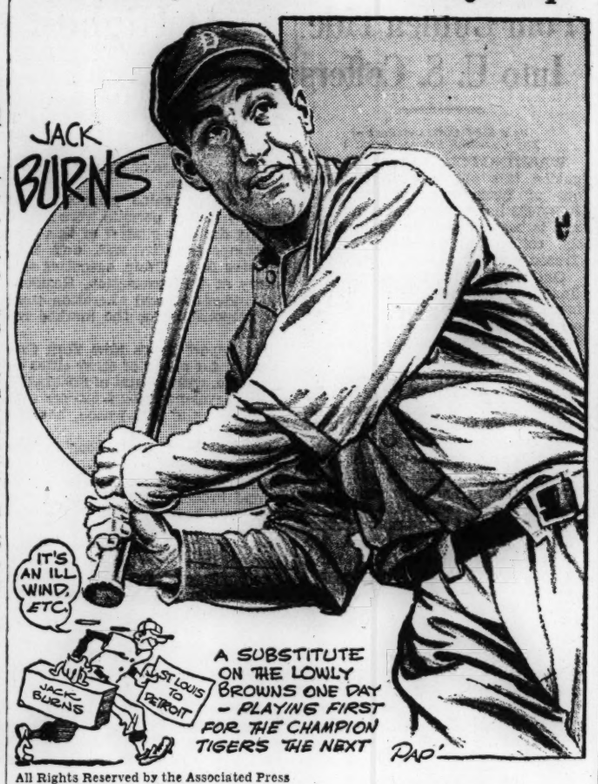
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax.

DU BURON
Dancer
REPERTORY THEATER
Tonight at 8:40 p. m.
Box Office Open.
David Crosby Atkins, Concert Mgr.

In Relief Role —By Pap



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Short Shots on Sport

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Baseball chatter: Big league managers say canny old Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees is tops in both circuits when it comes to changing pitchers at the right moment . . . Frank Crosetti's hitting streak is amazing the other Yanks as well as Crosetti. . . . Frank usually hits eighth in the batting order . . . Which is not so good . . . This year he has been pounding the ball . . . He is the first Yankee shortstop since Leo Durocher's day to wind up the first month of the season with an average of better than .400.

Casey Stengel is willing to swap any one of his starting pitchers (Van Mungo excepted) for two outfielders, at least one of whom must be of the Joe Medwick type . . . Try and find 'em . . . The Yankees "bone" their bats daily with pop bottles or pieces of bone . . . None of them seems to know just why they go through the ceremony . . . Is Chuck Klein doing a real comeback, or is he doing a real comeback? . . . Out in St. Looey they regard Junior Frey of the Dodgers a better soccer player than a diamond athlete.

It's a good thing Connie Mack isn't given to razzing the fans. . . . His Athletics are surprising everybody. . . . The White Sox are unanimous in agreeing Al Simmons will not hurt the Tigers any, despite the jibes of some Detroit scribes. . . . Mebbe Joe McCarthy will have the last laugh yet. . . . His Yanks are coming through—just as Joe predicted they would.

Odds and ends: Everyone is wondering how they're going to keep Bitsy Grant out of the singles on the Davis Cup team . . . Johnny Bassler, old Detroit catcher, is doing a fine comeback in the Pacific Coast League. . . . Front office interference continues to hobble Casey Stengel.

Agitation for Rules To End Long Contests

DETROIT, May 6 (AP)—Agitation for a rules change, which followed the longest game in National Hockey League history, may be renewed here Thursday at the spring meeting of the league's board of governors. The Red Wings of Detroit and the Maroons of Montreal, meeting at the Montreal Forum six weeks ago in the championship playoffs, were forced into 116 minutes 30 seconds of overtime play before Modere Brumeteau's goal gave the Detroiters a 1-0 victory.

In the criticism that followed it was insisted that 176 minutes of action on the ice in one night demanded too much from the players. Neither the Wing nor the Maroon management has indicated an intention to bring up the subject at Thursday's session, but the governors' rules discussions are likely to include proposals to avoid the recurrence of an "all night" game.

The International Hockey League will hold its meeting in conjunction with the major league session.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	14	6	.700
New York	13	6	.684
Cleveland	12	7	.632
Detroit	9	8	.529
Washington	11	11	.500
Chicago	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
St. Louis	3	16	.158

Results May 5

New York 8, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
Boston 2, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 6, Washington 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	12	4	.750
Newark	13	6	.684
Toronto	10	7	.588
Baltimore	10	8	.556
Rochester	6	7	.462
Buffalo	6	11	.353
Albany	4	12	.250
Syracuse	2	8	.200

Results May 5

Montreal 9, Syracuse 8.
Toronto 4, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 1, Newark 0.
Rochester 7, Albany 4.

Williams Receives a Shell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 6—Williams College has received an eight-oared shell, the gift of Harvard University. The Purple plans to revive rowing as an intercollegiate sport this spring, and will do its rowing on Lake Pontoosuc. It is hoped to arrange a race with Dartmouth College.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs May 5	
Bonura, White Sox	2
Dykes, White Sox	1
Moses, Athletics	1
Hafey, Pirates	1
Hale, Indians	1
The Leaders	
Foxx, Red Sox	6
Trosky, Indians	5
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4
Bonura, White Sox	4
Hafey, Pirates	4
League Totals	
American	81
National	72
Total	153

Schedule Changes For Northeastern

Northeastern's spring sport slates show several recent changes. The track meet with Springfield College on May 16 at Huntington Field has been shifted to Springfield with no change in date.

The varsity baseball game with Clark at Worcester, scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed one week and will be played in Worcester on May 13. No date has been set for the baseball game with Boston College that was rained out on Monday.

The freshman baseball schedule for the rest of the season follows:

May 9, Boston College fresh at Huntington Field; 11, at Harvard freshmen; 12, at Wentworth; 15, at Thayer Academy; 18, Dean Academy at Huntington Field; 20, at St. John's Prep; 27, at Cushing Academy.

Northeastern's varsity track team joins Boston College and New Hampshire in a triangular meet at B. C. on Saturday, May 9.

U. S. Polo Team Shows Flash in Practice Match

WESTONBIRT, Gloucestershire, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Brilliant playing by Winston Guest featured a practice match yesterday for members of the American polo squad which will defend the International Westchester Cup, June 10-13, against a British team.

Closely watched by a big crowd of English turf experts, the American players drew repeated applause for their dashing style of play.

The Blue team, captained by Guest and comprising Charles Wrightsman of Houston, Texas, big Eric Pedley of Los Angeles, Calif., and the Rajah Hanut Singh, defeated the Whites, composed of Elberidge Gerry, Michael Phipps, Stewart Iglehart and Robert Strawbridge of New York. The score was 12 to 9.

Guest, Pedley, Gerry, Phipps, Iglehart and Strawbridge are members of the American squad. Strawbridge is chairman of the United States Polo Association and manager of the team. Wrightsman is here independently to play in the English season.

College Baseball Results

Boston 9, Tufts 1.
Boston C. 15, Harvard Grads 12.
Cedar Rapids 1, Iowa 0.
Colby 8, Wesleyan 7.
Colgate 17, Clarkson 8.
Drew 4, Wagner 3.
Duke 6, Princeton 4.
Hampden Sydney 5, Delaware 1.
Indiana 5, De Paw 1.
Iowa State 6, Missouri 5.
Ithaca 10, St. Lawrence 5.
Lebanon Valley 8, Ursinus 1.
Macomb 3, Monmouth 2.
Minnesota 13, River Falls T. 3.
Michigan 14, Hillsdale 5.
Monticlair S. T. 5, Columbia T. 3.
Notre Dame 8, Chicago 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 14, Kansas S. 6.
South Carolina 6, Clemson 5.
St. Peter's 9, Newark 0.
Villanova 9, Lehigh 8.

Dartmouth Elects Chivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 6—Warren Chivers '37 has been elected captain of the Dartmouth ski team for next year. He was one of four Dartmouth undergraduates who made the trip to the Winter Olympic Games as a member of the United States team.

Sabine Defeats Shields

LOS ANGELES, May 6 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Portland Ore., scored an upset victory over Francis X. Shields, former Davis Cup player, 6—2, 7—5, in a fourth-round match of the southern California tennis tournament yesterday.

Grove's Return To Pitching Peak One of Greatest

By Edwin Rumill

Climbing back over the comeback trail is a man-sized assignment. In major league baseball, few players have fought back to the peak of their profession once they have fallen. Some have returned and gained a fair degree of success, but the stars who have shone as brightly on their second attempt as on their first are as rare as triple plays in a World Series.

For instance, consider the case of Lefty Grove.

In December of 1933 Connie Mack traded this great star to the Red Sox. Over a period of nine years with the Athletics, he had won 195 ball games and lost 79. Through that sensational stretch, Lefty depended chiefly on speed. He overpowered batters with that "high, hard one."

Won Only Eight

In the spring of 1933, you will remember, Grove reported to the Red Sox a costly but practically useless hurler. Over night his pitching arm failed to function properly. It was obvious that the effect of those nine years with the Athletics was beginning to show. In 1934 Lefty won only eight games for Boston.

When Grove arrived at Sarasota in 1935 he changed his entire pitching technique. He took plenty of time getting his arm in shape, and did not attempt fast-ball pitching until the sun was baking the diamonds. He abandoned the idea of depending upon speed alone and set about developing a better curve and change of pace. Last season he set back the enemy on 20 occasions, helping the Red Sox join the first-division ranks.

This season, even more experienced in the art of outsmarting batters, Grove has once more become the leading moundsman in the American League. Opposing players say he is a greater pitcher now than he was during his years in a Philadelphia uniform. Why? Because, although he has lost some speed, he has perfected control, a curve and slow ball to the point where batters never know what is being served up to the plate until after the sphere is on its way.

May Win 30 Games

Pitching the brand of ball he is at the moment, Grove may win 30 games for the Red Sox this year. He is backed by a tremendous punch and a good defense.

Lefty's effectiveness ceases to be a matter of player opinion. Official records show he has allowed only one earned run in 44 innings. He has hurled 20 1-3 consecutive scoreless innings, in winning five straight games. Three of his victories were shutouts. Yesterday he blanked the Tigers, 2 to 0, and enabled the Red Sox to retain first place in the American League race.

The Yankees kept pace with the Boston club, defeating the Browns, 8 to 2. Cleveland beat Washington, 6 to 4. The Athletics went into sixth place by setting down the White Sox, 8 to 5, in 10 innings.

The Cubs took over the National League lead by beating the Phillies, 5 to 4, while the Bees were scoring over the Cardinals, 1 to 0. Jim Weaver pitched Pittsburgh into third place by blanking Brooklyn, 4 to 0. The Reds defeated the Giants, 5 to 2.

Tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, the million dollar Hose play a single engagement with the St. Louis Browns and then pack their bags for a trip that takes them first to Washington and then westward.

Thirteen successive games are scheduled in enemy territory. After three games in the capital city, Cronin leads his squad to the den of the Tigers for three contests. From there they travel to Cleveland, where they engage the Indians twice. Chicago is the next stop, for three battles with the White Sox. The Red Sox finish in the West by playing two with the Browns.

Cronin Satisfied

Cronin is quite satisfied with the two-week home stay which is about to end. Facing the Yankees, White Sox, Indians and Tigers, the locals won seven games and lost only two, a winning average of .778. The Red Sox divided two games with the Yankees, took three in a row from Chicago, split a pair with Cleveland and captured two straight from Detroit.

Through these nine games the team punched out 110 base hits for the remarkable average of .351. The hits accounted for 68 runs. Grove was the winning pitcher in three games, while Johnny Welch, Jim Henry, Jack Wilson and Wes Ferrell each turned in one triumph. Two of Grove's and that one of Ferrell's were shutouts.

The home stand saw Grove extend his sensational victory streak to five games, to lead the American League pitchers. It saw Jimmy Foxx take the major league home run lead and partly shake his batting slump, and Billy Werber hold first place among junior circuit base stealers along with Frank Crosetti of the Yankees. It saw Rick Ferrell, that great little catcher, stay among the big six in batting. It saw the batting averages of Manush and Cramer climb.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	10	7	.588
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	9	7	.563
New York	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
Boston	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	9	11	.450
Brooklyn	6	12	.333

Results May 5

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 1, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 5, New York 2.

British Amateurs Win

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—A team of British amateur boxers decisively defeated the New York golden gloves team seven bouts to four in their international tournament last night.

College Golf Results

Brown 6, R. I. State 3.
Colgate 8½, Union ½.
Northwestern 11½, Louisiana State 6½.

Sporting Around The Hub

Mrs. Whittemore at Scratch

THE reward for meritorious play in golf is to make the path more difficult. The Bay State is signally honored this season in the Women's Eastern Golf Association handicap list of having a worthy representative listed at scratch—Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore.

Staff Photo
Mrs. B. A. Whittemore

The Newton girl, formerly Dorothy Hunter, and sister of the present Harvard varsity golf captain, has progressed a long way since the early days when her long-driving created widespread attention. In those early days she won the state junior championship twice.

Last year Mrs. Whittemore won the medal and reached the final of the women's state championship at Brae Burn, her home course, losing to Rosamond Vahey. During the winter months of last season she won the Los Angeles city championship and an invitation affair on the coast. This past winter she made a favorable impression with her play in the Southern tournaments.

Her play in the spring team matches presages a summer of golf that should firmly establish her as a national figure.

Here and There

May 11 to 18 and May 25 to 29 are the dates set for the twentieth annual Learn-to-Swim Campaign, free to all men of Greater Boston 18 years and over, to be held in the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. . . . Further information may be had by writing to the Boston "Y," 316 Huntington Avenue, or by telephoning Kenmore 7800 . . . The Tufts lacrosse team will meet Brown in Medford tomorrow at 4 . . . After a week's rest the Jumbo team is in good shape for the test . . . Last Wednesday the Tufts varsity took the Boston Lacrosse Club over the bumps to the tune of 10 to 2 . . . Tufts' varsity golf team will also see action tomorrow, meeting Boston College at Chestnut Hill . . . B. C. has played 11 matches this season against the Jumbos' one . . . Brae Burn's golf team won from Oakley, 12½ to 2½, at Oakley yesterday, increasing its lead in the Boston Four-Ball League championship race . . . Wollaston holds a slim lead in second place, leading The Country Club by a half point . . . The Wollaston linksmen defeated Charles River on their home course, 10 to 5, and The Country Clubbers beat Weston, 10½ to 4½, at Clyde Park . . . Winchester won from Woodland at home, 9 to 6, and Wellesley took the measure of Commonwealth, 10½ to 4½ at Wellesley.

Bay State Women Golfers Are Busy

Women golfers, playing in the W. G. A. M. spring team series, will have a busy two days, tomorrow and Friday . . . They play a regular schedule of matches tomorrow and then gather on various courses Friday to play matches postponed from last Monday . . . Vincent Sandercock, Boston University pitcher, came through yesterday . . . Defeated by Tufts a year ago, Sandercock turned the tables on the Jumbos yesterday and pitched the B. U. nine to a 9-to-1 victory at Nickerson Field in the feature contest of the annual B. U. Field Day . . . Boston University's plan to construct a gym, including a basketball court, on the fifth floor of the old B. A. A. Building has been blocked by the City Building Department . . . It now appears that the present gym in the rear of the Boston Arena will be retained and that no athletic facilities will be included in the old B. A. A. clubhouse . . . University Club golfers open a schedule of 13 golf outings today, playing at the Charles River Country Club . . . The schedule closes Oct. 7 . . . Harvard's varsity golfers meet Nassau Collegiate Center at Belmont Spring this afternoon.

Belmont Spring Country Club is busy these days . . . A flock of new members have joined the club since it changed hands . . . Harvard and Yale golfers meet there Saturday for their annual dual match.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Gene Schott, Reds—Held Giants to five hits and drove in two of team's five runs.

Bud Hafey and Paul Waner, Pirates—Drove in the runs that defeated Dodgers, former hitting homer with one on and latter scoring two with double.

Bill Lee, Cubs—Chalked up third victory by holding Phillies to five hits.

Danny MacFayden, Bees—Limited Cards to three hits to nose out Paul Dean in pitching duel.

Lou Gehrig, Yankees—Led attack on Browns' hurlers with two doubles and a pair of singles.

Bob Grove, Red Sox—Shut out Tigers with five hits for fifth victory of season.

Wally Moses, Athletics—His home run with two on in tenth beat White Sox.

Billy Sullivan, Indians—Connected with triple, double and single against Senators.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	26	12	.684
Seattle	21	15	.583
Missions	19	15	.559
Portland	17	17	.500
San Francisco	18	18	.500
Sacramento	16	20	.444
San Diego	15	22	.405
Los Angeles	12	25	.324

Results May 5

San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 5.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 3.
Missions 2, San Diego 0.
Seattle 3, Portland 0.

Edith Quier And Mrs. Vare Given Plus One Rating

Glenna Collett Vare of the Philadelphia Country Club and Edith Quier of the Huntingdon Valley (Penna.) Country Club, with plus one ratings, lead the list of over 500 women golfers handicapped by the Women's Eastern Golf Association, it was announced today.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of The Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Penna., and Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., are both rated at scratch.

The list of those with handicaps of 4 and under follow:

Plus One—Edith Quier, Huntingdon Valley; Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia Country.

Scratch—Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion; Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore, Brae Burn.

One Stroke—Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg, Fresh Meadow; Jean Bauer, Metacomet; Mrs. Henry Detirich, Lawrence Farms; Betty Meckley, Indian Spring; Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, Merion.

Two Strokes—Ruth M. Adel, Queens Valley; Mrs. Frederick Davis, Massasoit; Helen Detweiler, Congressional; Mrs. C. H. Donner, Baltusrol; Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Hollywood; Mrs. Wright D. Goss, Baltusrol; Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Huntingdon Valley; Mrs. F. J. Holleran, Greenwich; Mrs. Thomas Hacknall, Woodway; Rosalie Knapp, Women's National; Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford; Mrs. Henri Prunaret Jr., Charles River; Rosamond Vahey, Vesper.

Three Strokes—Mrs. G. L. Austin, Hartford; Margaret Curtis, Essex County; Mrs. H. H. Dolan, Merion; Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. David's; Mrs. R. F. Linberg, Century; Carlo T. Smith, Hartford; Deborah Verry, Tatnuck; Peggy Wattles, Wanakah.

Four Strokes—Betty Abernethy, Oakmont; Mrs. William M. Austin, Dedham; Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn; Mrs. W. G. Dow, Charles River; Mrs. L. C. Dubois, Wee Burn; Mrs. A. A. Garthwaite, Philadelphia; Mrs. G. E. Hackney, Nassau; Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Wilmington; Mrs. Roland McKenzie, Congressional; Mrs. Harry Peterson, Winchester.

Assistant Coaches At Harvard Named

Henry Lamar, head coach of the junior varsity football team in 1935, has been named head coach of the freshman football team to succeed Neil Stahley who will be right-hand man to Dick Harlow of the varsity staff next fall. The freshman line coach will be Joseph M. Hill, who was freshman line coach a year ago. The names of the freshman end coach and backfield coach will be announced at a later date.

The head coach of the junior varsity football team will be Arthur S. Lane, former Princeton captain who a year ago was the junior varsity line coach. James W. Dunn will be the junior varsity backfield coach. One newcomer to the Harvard coaching staff will be Arthur Johnson of Southern Methodist University who will study at the Harvard Business School next fall and will be the junior varsity line coach. The junior varsity end coach will be announced at a later date.

Three games have been approved for the junior varsity football team next fall. These are on Oct. 16 with Providence College junior varsity at Cambridge; on Oct. 23 with the Dartmouth junior varsity team at Cambridge and on Nov. 20 with the Yale junior varsity team at New Haven.

Yale to Defend Polo Championship in June

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—With prospects for an entry of eight teams, including representatives from the Middle and Southwest, the 1936 intercollegiate polo championships will be played on the near-by Morris Memorial Field at Governor's Island next month. The dates tentatively have been fixed from June 13 to 20, inclusive.

The Yale trio, which won the championship at Morris Field last year and with it permanent possession of the Governor Morris Carnochan Trophy, will defend the title.

Other entries are expected from the Ells' "big three" rivals, Princeton and Harvard, in addition to Cornell, Pennsylvania Military College, West Point, the University of Oklahoma and the University of Missouri.

The intercollegiate always is the first of the season's outdoor championships and has sent up from the ranks of college players such stars as Winston Guest, Stewart Iglehart, Elbridge (Ebby) Gerry, J. C. Rathborne, James P. Mills, Michael Phipps, Arthur Borden and other first rate players of the present day senior ranks.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	P. C.
Terry, Giants	12	27	4	15	.556
Sullivan, Indians	9	29	3	15	.517
Chapman, Ya'kees	11	37	5	16	.432
R. Ferrell, R. S.	20	67	18	28	.418
Herman, Cubs	17	73	17	30	.411
Jordan, Bees	18	73	13	28	.384

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	15	4	.789
Kansas City	11	4	.733
Minneapolis	10	6	.625
Milwaukee	10	7	.588
Louisville	8	12	.400
Indianapolis	5	9	.357
Toledo	4	11	.267
Columbus	4	14	.222

Results May 5

St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 6.
Minneapolis 13, Columbus 6.

Six College Crews to Race

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP)—A six-crew college regatta is being planned by Coach Rusty Callow of the University of Pennsylvania for May 23 on the Schuylkill River for the Harry Vail Trophy. Manhattan, Marietta, Dartmouth, Rollins of Florida, Wisconsin and Rutgers will be invited to contend for the trophy, won at Marietta last year by Rutgers. Penn may enter a second varsity eight.

League 20 Years Old

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—One of the nation's oldest sandlot baseball leagues—the Twilight—this year celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Its organizer, A. L. Paul, still heads the league.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Tilney Causes Cup Discussion

THE playing of a young Princeton University student in England this spring has caused quite a bit of discussion regarding the presence of "Old Faces" on the United States Davis Cup team instead of new ones, especially since the Americans have failed to accomplish their purpose of regaining the Cup which was lost to France back in 1927 and which is now in the hands of the British. Tilney, who is now touring Europe, has never, so far as I can recall, been considered for a place on the American Davis Cup team. In fact his playing in England has apparently drawn more attention than any playing which he ever showed in the United States. He has studied tennis under Hans Nusslein, who is a fine tutor for the court game, and some day he may become a member of a United States Davis Cup team; but he has not yet shown cup qualifications.

Absence of New Faces

Every year the question has come up as to whether or not the United States Lawn Tennis Association should scrap its veteran players and name a team of young players who show promise of developing into championship class. Those advocating this theory have argued that, while they can not be expected to win back the cup their first or second year, they will gain experience and at a future time bring the trophy back to its home port, whereas the veterans not only fail to bring it back, but keep becoming less likely to win with each passing year. There is, no doubt, considerable justice in each of these views and those arguing for the "new faces" can point to the fact that the results of previous Davis Cup matches prove their contention.

U. S. L. T. A. Has Done Its Best

Despite the fact that the cup has not been won back by the Americans, I believe that the United States Lawn Tennis Association authorities have done their very best each year since it left these shores. It is true that they may have been conservative in picking their players and given preference to tried players; but only the "second guesser" will be very critical of their selections. They have named young players together with veterans. They have tried a large number of candidates each year, and have gone into the challenge round more than once with bright prosepcts only to see them crushed by better players than their own. Even when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Lester R. Stoefen and J. Donald Budge were being tried, they were no more successful than the veteran players who were on the teams. And, what is still more, I do not question but what the cup would now be in the United States had Vines and Stoefen continued as amateurs instead of joining the professional ranks and thus forcing the United States to seek more young players to take their places.

Must Keep Candidates Amateurs

There is no question but what the biggest handicap facing the U. S. L. T. A. has been that of keeping its players amateurs. Just when it looked as if the association were bringing along some very promising Davis Cup players, these players would decide to take up the money end of the game, and then the authorities would have to start all over again. This is well illustrated in the cases of Vines and Stoefen. Now the association has three promising youngsters in Donald Budge, Gene Mako and Bryan Grant. In addition, they have W. L. Allison Jr., who is champion of the United States, and John W. Van Ryn, a veteran doubles player. It is certainly hard to pass up the country's champion; but I believe that Captain Pate will select the players who show up the best in the coming practice sessions at Germantown, which is the proper way to select the American team, even though the "second guessers" may have another chance to say, "I told you so."

Minor Leagues Change Dates for Convention

DURHAM, N. C., May 6 (AP)—President W. G. Bramham announced yesterday that the annual convention of baseball's minor leagues would be held at Montreal, Dec. 2, 3, and 4, instead of in November, as originally scheduled. Bramham said, a mail vote of the national association members favored the change.

The convention usually opens the third Wednesday in November, but the change for this year was made because of the distance between the Pacific coast and Southwest territory and Montreal, Bramham explained.

"Many of our Pacific Coast League members and those in the Southwest have business to transact at the major league meetings, as well as the minor session," he said. "The majors meet the second week in December, and by scheduling our convention just ahead of that, our club owners will be able to attend both gatherings without making two long trips."

Peru Votes Olympic Fund

LIMA, Peru, May 6 (AP)—The Constituent Assembly yesterday passed the Anoche bill, authorizing an appropriation of 20,000 soles (approximately $5000) to send Peruvian athletes to the Olympic Games in Berlin this summer.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
232 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
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Council Head Calls for Freer World Commerce

Industrialist Decries Arguments of Nationalistic School Which Advocates Self-Containment—Hails U. S.-Canadian Agreement

By James A. Farrell

Chairman, National Foreign Trade Council

There exists in our midst a small but vocal school of thought which bases its case against foreign trade on grounds that conflict in every essential detail with those held by every country in the world. Avoiding any definite admission of support for the theory of self-containment, some writers lead irresistibly to the conclusion that their only alternative to our present foreign commercial policy is that of extreme nationalism.

Starting from the premise that we have not gained wealth by exporting goods and making loans, and with arguments founded on faulty analysis of our foreign commerce and conclusions drawn from incorrect presentation of the facts, the leaders of this nationalistic movement are not at all abashed by a situation which finds them in conflict with a vast preponderance of world thought representing the leading experts of every nation. Like the mother who found her soldier son to be the only one keeping step out of an entire regiment that passed by, these advocates of virtual self-containment fail to appreciate the absurdity of their claim to be the sole possessors of the key to the world's economic ills and to the remedies necessary for its recovery.

Misled by Emergencies

Mistaking temporary emergency recovery measures of a nationalistic trend for the settled and permanent policy of countries that are forced by domestic exigencies to resort to protective methods, self-sufficientists in America hail the emergence of quotas, exchange manipulation and other obstructions to imports as the dawn of an economic revolution and the end of international trade as the world hitherto has known it.

The combined wisdom and knowledge of leading economists and of the business world in general, voicing in international conferences conclusions at complete variance with those who advocate extreme economic nationalism, have no weight with those who see nothing but loss and ruin for the United States in its present foreign commercial policy.

Invoking the rules of evidence, we find in the pamphlets issued by this movement much to destroy confidence in the competence of the writers to take issue with the mature thought of the commercial world, based on ascertainable facts. They oppose any increase in imports and regard acceptance of gold in payment as disadvantageous to the economy of the United States.

Cuban Agreement

Criticism of the trade agreements made by the United States under the terms of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act constitute the chief grounds upon which the Government is indicated by these writers. In the case of the Cuban agreement the simple arithmetic on which they pride themselves is ignored in favor of mathematical legerdemain. By implication they create the impression that American agricultural interests have suffered as a result of this Cuban agreement, while, on the other hand, the consensus of opinion in the United States is that agriculture has been favored at the expense of the manufacturers. What sugar policy the critics of the Cuban agreement favor is not clear. Would they increase the tariff to eliminate imports of sugar, stop customs revenue, raise the domestic price and thus force an uneconomical expansion of domestic production? Seeing that they regard imports as the root of all economic ills, it is obvious they could not advocate the elimination of duties entirely and render the United States dependent upon a foreign supply.

Brazilian Manganese

Less convincing is the analysis of the trade agreement with Brazil. According to one writer, Brazil has exported little or no manganese to the United States for several years. This statement exposes the superficiality of the writer's analysis and of his tendency to distort facts. Had he referred to the record, on which he places such score, he would have discovered that Brazil, prior to the tariff increase in the Tariff Act, was an important supplier of manganese to the United States. Despite the tariff increase in 1930, Brazil since then has exported quantities of managanese to the United States. Aside from this American owners of manganese, essential in the manufacture of steel, have thought it advisable to conserve supplies in the event of a situation arising similar to that during the World War, when the United States found itself with only two months' supplies on hand when it entered the conflict.

They Rush In

The latest pamphlet of this nationalistic movement includes a quotation from Walter Bagehot, as follows:

"And as . . . international trade . . . is an excessively difficult subject of inquiry, we may expect to find many parts of it very hard to reduce to anything like simplicity when new encumbrances are added. . . . Nothing is commoner than to see statements on it put forth as axioms which would take half a book really to prove or disprove."

Where even experts tread with hesitancy, economic nationalists, in a pamphlet of thirty pages, undauntingly set their opinions against those of the world on questions so varied, subtle and intricate as international trade, monetary policy, and other matters, each of which would require, as Bagehot rightly says, half a book really to prove or disprove.

International Payments

The impractical demands of these extreme economic nationalists are exposed to view in their criticisms of the Department of Commerce studies on our balance of international payments. They apparently would ignore the fact that these studies have been made carefully since 1922. They seriously make the demand that the Department of Commerce should engage in bookkeeping on a scale which, if carried to the point they desire, would involve detailed study of the countless thousands of transactions carried on by our traders in every part of the world.

Propose Stupendous Task

Rather than compliment the department upon the excellence of its work during the past decade, and for its analyses of our invisible trade in connection with tariff bargaining, they apparently would commit it to still further tasks of detailed recording that would hamper rather than promote the advance of sound foreign trade policy.

Even those who advocate a planned economy, under governmental supervision and control, must stand aghast at the stupendous task involved in such an undertaking and the insuperable difficulties any authority must encounter in attempting a project so obviously impossible of accomplishment. Yet it is plans of this nature which are put forward to mislead a public not fully informed, on which advocates of self-containment rest their case against international trade.

Nationalistic Propaganda

It is apparent to any one studying the propaganda of the nationalistic school that the criticisms directed against the Department of Commerce studies on our balance of payments is deficient in even an elementary knowledge of the technical aspects of the subject. Criticisms relating to the estimate of dividend and interest payments made by the United States to foreigners in 1934, are inaccurate in the impression they seek to create, that the reported estimates were too low by $125,000,000. Any one informed with regard to this knows that in the compilation of the balance no such omission could be made.

Efforts of writers to popularize the theory of self-containment cannot conceal the weakness of arguments that seek to gather strength through a vain repetition of refuted statements. A movement which regards the deliberations of bodies organized to further international trade and finance as having only a "curiosity value," cannot be treated seriously by those who have any knowledge of the place of foreign trade in our domestic economy.

Importance of Imports

The assertion that a reasonable increase in our imports would threaten the economic independence of the United States is derived from nothing more tangible than the belief that imports are an evil to be eliminated and the false assumption that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is designed to increase imports only. If national recovery for all countries depends upon the expansion of international trade by freer exchange of goods and services, our national commercial policy must seek an increase both in imports and exports. This does not mean an indiscriminate increase in our imports of goods injurious to our domestic industries, of which upwards of two thirds are already on the free list.

Only Third of Imports Dutiable

Only one third of our imports during recent years have been made up of dutiable goods. This in normal times amounts to well over a billion dollars, and includes many commodities of which the United States has either a very small or an insufficient domestic production. While the binding of specific commodities on the free list has considerable bargaining power, it does not increase foreign purchasing ability and cannot, therefore, be employed too far in bargaining with other countries for tariff reductions.

Anything which tends to restrict unreasonably the natural flow of international commerce must react prejudicially upon national foreign commerce and jeopardize that proportion of our surplus exports which makes all the difference between profit and loss for domestic industries keyed to production for both home and foreign consumption.

Dependence on Surplus Exports

The contention that ten per cent of our total production sold abroad is of negligible account leaves out of consideration the higher averages, up to 50 per cent and more of certain commodities, dependent upon foreign markets. Three of our leading agricultural commodities, cotton, grain, and tobacco, are at present adversely affected by domestic policies which have caused a decline in sales abroad that involve the livelihood of millions of our people. Governmental control of production and price-fixing sins against economic laws, with consequences inevitable to the growers of agricultural products dependent upon surplus sales at world market prices.

This convention, representing a large section of the business life of the United States, and presenting different phases of thought on commercial and financial questions, is united in regarding the foreign trade of the country as indispensable to its economic security and social welfare. The presence here of representatives of so many foreign nations is further evidence of the recognition by American business of the economic interdependence of nations.

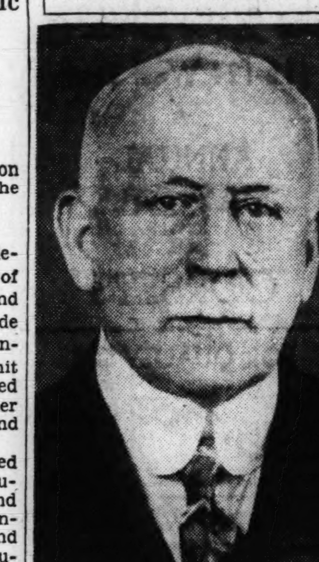
International Thought

If we seek for the mature thought of the business world on questions affecting international trade, we find in the declarations of the congress of the International Chambers of Commerce opinions that appeal to our reason and judgment, and which have been voiced at previous national foreign trade conventions. That congress declares that the development of international commerce is a factor vital to the revival of trade and to the peace of nations. It further states that commercial nations would invite sure disaster were a policy of self-sufficiency generally pursued. In face of this, it seems the height of intellectual folly to seek support for a dream of a United States deprived of foreign trade and an American Merchant Marine, and living meagerly upon its limited natural resources.

Alien to American Ideas

The self-containment movement has its roots not in American but in foreign soil. It is an effort to hold up certain trends in other centuries as worthy of example for the United States and a model upon which we should pattern our future political and economic systems. There is no analogy between our reactions to the war period and those of some other countries that have embarked upon new and uncharted seas. We find nothing in the novel courses pursued by some European nations to tempt us from the familiar paths that have led the United States in its upward march politically, commercially and socially.

Lauds Trade Pacts



Underwood

James A. Farrell

Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council

Experience Has Been Valuable

Temporary emergency measures in a period of world depression have not dimmed our faith that the past has much to offer of experience, knowledge and practice, as indispensable prerequisites to any intelligent advance toward broadening vistas of economic security and social progress. Enduring progress grows out of the experiences of the past. Those who envisage the coming of a new era based upon revolutionary departure from the past—who see in nationalistic trends abroad a warning to Americans to be prepared for similar changes here—misjudge the character and the temper of the American people and fail to comprehend the broad distinction between European reaction to adversity and that of the United States.

American Traditions

Our temporary recovery measures include more intense concern for the future of our foreign trade. They have left no permanent restraints upon individualism which are not in conformity with constitutional limitations. We have not abandoned our belief in that rugged individualism which expresses the spirit of the American people. The changes which have come denote progress, for we continue to draw upon the past for guidance and direction as to the future.

American history proves beyond doubt that our nation has never embraced—nor been able to embrace had it wanted to do so—either the one extreme of Chinese-wall tariff exclusion or the other extreme of complete free trade.

Co-ordination of Economy

Rather, we have seen our nation endeavoring at all times to coordinate our domestic economy with a world economy. Our present reciprocal trade agreement program is a distinct forward step in such scientific co-ordination—based on economic fact rather than unreasoning sentimentality.

Our national commercial policy, embodied in the provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, aims at national economic recovery through an expansion of trade between all nations. Nothing in our past history justifies the assumption that trade depression in other countries has no depressing influence upon our internal economy. On the contrary, it is our settled conviction that no nation can live unto itself and enjoy that measure of prosperity it desires.

Brings Distinct Gain

One of the chief benefits of the trade agreements entered into under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is the distinct gain in the reversal of the increasingly restrictive commercial policies of recent years. Agreements which recognize the advantages of more liberal and fair treatment of each other's commerce must be regarded as an advance toward the elimination of obstructions to international trade, with enlarged opportunities for other countries that adhere to the unconditional most-favored-nation treaty clause.

Since the European War the line of demarcation between the economic and political spheres of influence has shifted, with greater emphasis on the responsibility of governments for bringing about conditions unfavorable to economic progress. We have witnessed also the trend toward regional economic groupings, such as the Ottawa agreements introduced. Searching analysis of the results to countries that have adopted these restrictions on freedom of international commerce indicate that all that has been accomplished is a diversion of trade into new channels, not a perceptible growth of world trade.

An Offset to Success

Whatever measure of success has been attained by these stimulants to domestic needs has been offset by corresponding difficulties in seeking to re-establish former relations in world markets. International conferences have asked for a more efficient distribution of commodities throughout the world, stable price levels and stabilization of currencies, only to be answered by additional trade barriers, increased monetary instability, transfer difficulties and other obstacles that prevent a return to sound economic principles.

Development of International Trade Seen Vital to Recovery

Adherence to unsound political concepts, and worship of the false gods of collectivism and dictatorship, with all of their discriminatory and trade-restricting principles, have in large part created these conditions so injurious to the interests of world trade and business recovery.

The world markets lost by nations that aim at restricting imports and the promotion of bilateral as opposed to multilateral methods of trade are difficult to compute in the present confused conditions that mark international trade in general. It is certain, however, that none of the leading countries is satisfied with conditions as they exist.

Agreement With Canada

The trade agreement made between Canada and the United States will be hailed with general satisfaction as evidence of the desire of these neighboring countries to improve their commercial relations and to provide mutual opportunities for an expansion of their trade. For several years past committees of the United States and Canadian Chambers of Commerce have met in conference with the object of suggesting a common ground of agreement in respect to the principles that should govern future trade between the two countries. Favoring the uninterrupted growth of trade across the border, the joint committee of both chambers emphasized the urgent need for mitigation of harassing customs regulations which, more than tariffs, have a damaging effect upon the commerce of both countries.

The committee also affirmed as of chief importance that mutual trade negotiations to be successful should be conducted on the principle of affording reasonable competition in each other's markets, consistent with reasonable protection to their respective industrial conditions.

Promise for the Future

With increasing business stability on both sides of the border, it has been found possible to negotiate a trade agreement based on mutual tariff modifications which will admit of more settled and satisfactory conditions over a substantial period of time.

The greater part of the world is living under the delusion that economic nationalism is a paying adventure. Internal booms and domestic improvement in some of these countries have blinded some to the unreality of a situation which exhibits none of the signs of permanence associated with constructive and sound commercial policies.

While we dismiss as outside the bounds of practical politics the viewpoint which urges the opening of our domestic market to injurious foreign competition, we on the other hand are firmly convinced that a reasonable and orderly exchange of goods and services benefits not only the country that supplies these, but the countries also that accept them.

Political Considerations

It is a chief aim of our council to aid in the disentangling of the world trade situation from the difficulties that surround it. It is important to bear in mind, however, that these difficulties involve not only economic, but political considerations as well. While we seek to co-operate with the rest of the world in finding a way back to more normal commercial relationships, as American business men we should avoid interference in international affairs that are strictly and more properly the concern and responsibility of the Government in its relations with other governments.

We are emerging from trying years that have tested our faith in principles which in the past have governed our trade relations with the rest of the world. In general, the experiences of the past six years have revived our faith in the enduring qualities of a nation which continues to have its industrial and commercial roots in the fruitful soil of individual enterprise.

Washington Raises School Allotment

OLYMPIA, Wash.—State payments to school districts for the 1935-36 school year will total 23 cents a pupil a day, Dr. N. D. Showalter, superintendent of public instruction, reports.

This is the largest allotment from state funds on record, the superintendent says. Last year's allotment was 16 cents a pupil a day. Dr. Showalter predicts next year's allotment will reach 25 cents, the maximum allowed by law.

When the school year opened, Dr. Showalter assured districts of 22 cents a day, the first time in history his department promised a definite sum. The state pays 55 per cent of the cost of education, the counties 11 per cent and districts 34 per cent.

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Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes—Boston	Mail Closes—New York
*Manulani	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

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Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

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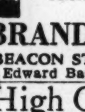

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YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write Box X-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DISTRICT MANAGER—Excellent opportunity for women of refinement, good personality and appearance, to establish dignified corset business in own home; small investment; character references required. Box B-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WINCHESTER, MASS. — Attractive country home for 1 or 2 persons sharing running expenses with widow; Christian Scientists preferred. 22 Governor's Ave. Tel. 0471-R.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. Mrs. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd 502.

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ATTRACTIVE colonial dwelling, Shrewsbury, N. J.; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; maid's room and bath; air conditioned; $5000 cash, balance long term. Write Box V-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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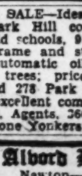

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$5000—Southern colonial gentleman's estate, Brimfield, highway between Worcester and Springfield, Mass.; 11 rooms, all modern improvements, hardwood floors, fireplace, 3 acres land, trout brook. S. E. HOWES, 104 Walnut St., Leominster, Mass.

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USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for admission to The Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, May 9, 1936, at the Parkman School, South Boston, beginning at 9 a. m.

Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education in the Graduate Department of The Teachers College will be held on Friday, May 15, at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.

Examinations for candidates for temporary teaching positions in the City of Boston will be held on May 12, 13, 14, and 15, at 1:30 p. m. at The Teachers College.

Examinations for admission to the six-year courses of the Latin Schools will be held on Monday, June 8, and on Wednesday, September 9, at 9 a. m.; for Boys at the Public Latin School; for Girls at the Girls' Latin School.

Examinations for admission to the Boston High schools and to the four-year courses in the Latin schools will be held on Wednesday, September 9, at 9 a. m. at The Teachers College, Boston.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to the Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

PHILIP J. BOND,
Chief Examiner.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Unusual, beautifully furnished rooms, home cooking, spacious porch and grounds; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 237 St. Paul St. LON. 8984.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1 or 2 room suites, private bath, also single room; piazzas, lawns, shade trees; excellent meals; conveyance to services; transients accommodated. LON. 9034.

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BOSTON, Massachusetts Ave., 352 — Well-heated, sunny, outside rooms in newly renovated suite; shower bath; good beds; privileges; reasonable. COM. 9384; near The Mother Church.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, quiet, newly furnished rooms; opposite The Mother Church; splendid view! COM. 7573. WARREN.

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BOSTON, Clearway St.—2 rooms, one suitable for 2 people. KEN. 8377 or Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 3, near The Mother Church—Large living room and kitchen; furnished; $8 wk. COM. 5096.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive, single, double, airy corner; redecorated; elevator; central; reasonable; references. EN. 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY, 435 Ft. Washington Ave. (180th)—Two sunny rooms, private bath, share kitchen, refrigeration; near church, transportation. DeCAMP.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th (6-W)—Single rooms, women only, kitchen privileges; weekly $6.00 and $7.00; French spoken; opposite church.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St. — Attractive, single, double, church, transits; refined. Telephone mornings or 6 to 8 p. m. $5-$9. Un. 4-8891. HUND.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished, private, elevator, privileges, only roomer, $6. (ED. 4-1740, Apt. 34). Broadway Subway 20 min. Times Sq.

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Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION — Experienced, traveled; will care for elderly person or one needing special attention. Write Box H-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

A YOUNG lady school teacher, experienced, wishes to serve as a traveling companion this summer to an elderly lady, preferably a Christian Scientist. MISS M. S. S., 392 Prospect St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer desires position; excellent training and experience; good executive ability; capable of handling complete set of books and assuming responsibility. A-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE woman as companion, managing housekeeper or attendant, Philadelphia and vicinity; in last position five years; finest references. P-6, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEWORK BY HOUR, DAY, WEEK
Capable, refined woman would act as housekeeper or companion. Box A-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. LON. 3642.

POSITION wanted as instructor, college, secondary school; botany, history, French, English, chemistry, typing; graduate The Principia; B.A., M.A. Ohio Wesleyan University. JANE MORTON, 148 W. Winter St., Delaware, O.

POSITION wanted by college girl, 25, as counselor-companion to girl 8 to 15; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box P-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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SOLOIST WANTED
TEN DOLLARS PER SUNDAY
First Church of Christ, Scientist
White Plains, New York

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A Delightful Place to Spend Your Vacation

THE DOLPHIN

Winter Harbor, Maine

Opening June 15. Swimming, Fishing, Boating, Golf, Tennis, etc. Ideal spot for rest and study. Board and room $28-$40 weekly. For booklet, write or phone MRS. A. M. CAVERLY, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. COM. 1484.

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"The Peace and Security of Home"

88 Lane St., Beverly, Mass.

Open year round Tel. 2515 Reasonable

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CAPE COD—On Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay, 4 beautiful estates with private beach; other choice properties; also modest cottages with particular charm; many interesting offerings available for rent or for purchase in the Falmouths, Woods Hole and neighboring sections. KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE, 98 Main St. (near the Village Green), Falmouth, Mass. Tel. Falmouth 17.

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FOR RENT, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.—New semi-bungalow, furnished, 5 rooms, bath, garage, water front; easy commuting; $425 season. LEHMANN, 8537-87th St., Woodhaven, N.Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On shore of Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H., 90 miles "north of Boston"; furnished cottages, six and eight rooms; all conveniences; exceptional bathing, good fishing, golf. Address C. W. AIKEN, 1905 East 32nd St., Lorain, Ohio

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GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—To let, furnished summer house; 60 miles from Boston; good roads; lakes and mountain scenery. Folder, ANNA A. BLOOD.

NEWCASTLE, Damariscotta, Maine. — Furnished Summer Home. Near village, accessible to beach and golf course. Spring water pump in house. R. M. CLUTTON, 58 Ritchie Drive, Yonkers, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Cottage, ocean view, private shore; 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, porches, garage; June 1 to Oct. 1, $400. J. R. CHANDLER, opposite Plymouth Country Club, and 40 Broad St., Boston. Hub. 4040.

WANAMASSA, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Attractively furnished home, beautiful location, overlooking Deal Lake; large porch, shaded grounds, garage; good sized living room, dining room, fireplace, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, laundry, extra toilet, Electrolux ice box, canoe; reasonable for long season. Write MAY, 1303 South Wanamassa Drive, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

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Moderate Prices
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It Starts May 4th!

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Atlantic City's Great Department Store

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KAUFMAN & WEINER

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Hardware and Housefurnishings

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ELDREDGE STORAGE
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For Furs and Winter Garments

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8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

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"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."

LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING

CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

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AMERICAN AMOCO GAS *Complete Lubrication Battery and Tire Service*

WALTER E. THORN
William and Prospect Streets

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdressers
Formerly the Dainty Deb Shoppe
Now Located at
84 N. Walnut St., at William St.
A Modern Shop with the Same Excellent Service
ORANGE 5-9750

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W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals

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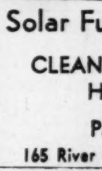
We Have Lovely
GIFTS FOR MOTHER
Remember Her on May 10th
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop of the Oranges
530-532 MAIN STREET

For Diamonds and Watches
See
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near HARRISON ST.



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for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

Solar Fuel Oil Company
CLEAN-BURNING TYDOL HEATING OIL
Passaic 3-0800
165 River Drive, Delawanna, N. J.

Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL { SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE } 95c
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

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FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
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Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
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Men's Suits Made to Order
All Work Done on Premises.
484 Main Street Or. 3-1141—1142

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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MEETING AT Post's
370 MAIN STREET
560 CENTRAL AVENUE

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng 3-4152

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"blue coal" FUEL Koppers COKE
SERVICE, INC.
Beech Street and Railroad Avenue
Telephone—Hackensack 3-0500

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Suits - Hats
216½-218 Main Street

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RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
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Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
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616 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-0510
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Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
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1988 SPRINGFIELD AVE.
Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers
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Three Well Known Brands of
LAWN SEED
So. 2-1259 Open till 8 P. M.

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Repairing Promptly Attended to
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BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
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TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-0694

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Warm Weather means a new afternoon dress. Cotton or silk, printed or plain. We have them all.
Now is the time to change those winter curtains to something more cheerful. Come in and look at the variety. We are known for reasonable prices.
Don't forget our complete line of Foundations, Lingerie and Hosiery.
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Black Pitted Bing Cherries
3 tins 69c
Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice or Cocktail, 10 jars $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

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SILVERSMITHS
Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A Sweet Thought for
MOTHER'S DAY
from SCHROETER-GROTHEER
Delicious Candies and Ice Cream
2 Stores
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374 MAIN STREET, EAST ORANGE

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684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J Phone Mont. 2-0510

Stewart & Van Dyne
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CLEANING and DYEING
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Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
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4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

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Arch-Aid Shoes
Their Unusual Combination Lasts Assure Freedom, Relaxation, plus Perfect Heel Control.
ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

BROADWAY HARDWARE
THE NATION'S MOST POPULAR PAINT WALLHIDE
Garden Tools and Seeds
● Window Shades 45c
594 BROADWAY
HU. 2-0943

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

Fleur's Hairdresser
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
TELEPHONES MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

NUTLEY

Superior Dairy Products
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Calstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY COMPANY
60 Mt. Prospect Avenue Clifton, N. J.

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Telephone Orange 3-1508
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Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Flowers
For Mother's Day
PHONE OR 3-1088
OLSEN'S
HOLLYWOOD FLORAL SHOP
87-89 MAIN ST., ORANGE

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
By Trained Experts
25c
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanents $3 — $4 — $5 — $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
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NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

NEW JERSEY FISHERIES INC.
Sea Food at Its Best
SU 6-3323 OR 5-2100
310 Springfield Ave. Summit
266 Main St. Orange

PHILIP'S
Homemade Candies
for MOTHER'S DAY
147 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
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Beacon Light of History
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on order.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
350 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETT
BUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL,
Try Our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY
16 MAIN STREET, WEST ORANGE
Or. 3-7948

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
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PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
(Continued)

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Exclusive with
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Our Own Delicious
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"Always Reliable"
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329 JEFFERSON AVE.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
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GOWNS
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MOTHER'S DAY MAY 10TH
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A Greeting Card for Every Occasion
GIFTS—TOYS
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FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
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VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
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Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

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Certified Quality Launderers
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Rugs Shampooed—Special attention given Blankets and Lace Curtains.

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OUR EXCLUSIVE BRAND
MILLAY HOSIERY
Made exclusively for Pomeroy's. Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades. Mail and telephone orders filled
1.00 Pair
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EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

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BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

EMILIE HAT SHOP,
9 North Duke Street
ELSYE KNIT DRESSES
DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
Remodeling
HATTIE G. KESSLER

PROTECT YOUR FURS
in Our Dry Cold Storage Vaults on the Premises
ALL FURS AIR BLOWN CLEANED
Minimum Charge $2.50
We call for and deliver. Insured against Fire, Theft and Moths.
YORK FUR SHOP 31 North George St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

DIFFICULTIES are God's errands; and when we are sent upon them we should esteem it a proof of God's confidence—as a compliment from Him.—H. W. BEECHER.

Daily Features

NO CIVILIZATION is complete which does not include the dumb and defenseless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy.—QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Reported to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by George L. Moore

Fib, Peace Bringer

ARAMINTA, Boston Common's first robin, teetered back and forth hesitatingly on the front doorstep of the Scroggins home. She looked this way and that, riffled her wings, swelled out her chest, and finally knocked, or rather pecked, on the door. It swung open so suddenly that Araminta was greatly confused because it was hard for her to believe that her pecks had done that to a door. They hadn't — and Araminta was relieved to find out that fact. The door had been swung open by Mr. Scroggins himself, hatted and caned for his morning walk.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"My Dear!" Said Scroggins

"My dear!" he said. Araminta blushed prettily, thinking he meant her. Mrs. Scroggins bustled in from the kitchen thinking the same.

Araminta hopped inside and chirped "Good Morning" in her clearest, brightest May voice. "You wonder why I came?" she said.

Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins bowed. "Well," said Mr. S—, "we were just glad to see you. But I suppose in time we might have wondered."

Araminta hopped onto a chairback. "Two of my best robin friends are in trouble."

Mr. S— hurrumphed. Mrs. S— said, "You don't say?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Redder," said Araminta. "You may know them."

The Scrogginses nodded.

"Last year they built a nest in the flowering crab. This year they came back to it and they have told me how lovely it was to get back home."

The Scrogginses nodded and smiled at each other.

"But a large grackle, almost from the first day they have been home, has been making himself very disagreeable. He scolds and calls and flies here and there."

Mr. Scroggins hurrumphed. Mrs. Scroggins clucked and then said, "Dear me!"

"It is so upsetting that Mr. Redder finally has said he would leave the Garden and the Common entirely. 'Peace is what we want,' he said. And Mrs. Redder agrees with him. Now what can be done?"

Scroggins leaned on his cane and hurrumphed at some length. Mrs. Scroggins went into one of her brownest studies.

A whirr of wings came through the door.

"Fib," said everyone, in one breath, or rather three breaths that sounded like one. Fib flew beside Araminta on the chair back.

"Everything is fixed," he said. The amazement was general.

"I made friends with the grackle and found him a place where he can live with some of his friends, a very nice place. And he isn't going to annoy the Redders again. So he says."

Araminta's silvery voice broke into song. Mrs. Scroggins brought Fib a bite of something. Mr. Scroggins stood at the door, leaning on his cane and gazing over the Common. He turned, after his gazing and smiled at Fib.

"My good lad," he said, "that is choice news, indeed. You are a Peace Bringer."

Daily Anecdote

Speed vs. Endurance

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EURIPIDES worked slowly. Composition of his "Tragedies" extended over a long period of time. He complained to the poet Alcestis that he had with much difficulty finished only four verses in three days.

Alcestis, who wrote with the lightning speed of a bad author, confided that in the same time he had composed 100 verses with perfect ease

"Perhaps," replied Euripides; "but there is a difference between our compositions. Your verses will live for three days. I write mine to live forever."

A Flying Vacation

15

Flying With One Motor

THE thing I had greatly—well, the thing I had at least greatly wondered about—had come upon me. I was up in a loaded twin-motored airplane; and one of the motors had been deliberately cut off.

If I ever got out of this mess sound in mind and members, I should certainly never have another doubt about safe flying!

I knew that the giant sky-liners were built to withstand loads and strains of several times the extreme expectations. I knew that the wings couldn't break off—I'd seen the construction. Our pilot had once put one of these giant Douglas planes, with more than a normal load, into a power dive—full speed downward. When the plane had attained its maximum speed, he had suddenly pulled back on the "stick" (the co-pilot had to help pull), and the plane had turned abruptly into a level course without straining a part! And I knew that these planes could not come tumbling out of the sky—they are stabilized and foolproof.

But I had always wondered what might happen if one of the motors of a twin-motored plane went "haywire."

Well, of course, nothing happened. With the left motor doing all the pulling, the giant craft had a tendency to shoulder around to the right; but some "left rudder" straightened our course. Naturally, we lost speed. But I was astonished to note how little elevation we were losing, even without accelerating the left motor.

"Now watch that climb indicator," shouted the pilot. The pointer was a trifle under "level."

He moved the lever controlling the gas supply of the left motor—but only the merest fraction of an inch. Our speed increased, and we stopped losing elevation.

"Now, watch again," he yelled. (One has to yell in the cockpit.)

The plane was nosing upward—I could feel it climb.

"Look at the speedometer."

With only one motor, and it accelerated only slightly beyond normal speed, our giant craft, with a normal load, was climbing sharply at 100 miles an hour! And there was lots of power left.

So, let a motor stall! Let it drop out—there would be just that much less excess baggage! And with this thought there was torn out by the roots any remaining uncertainty about the safety of air travel.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

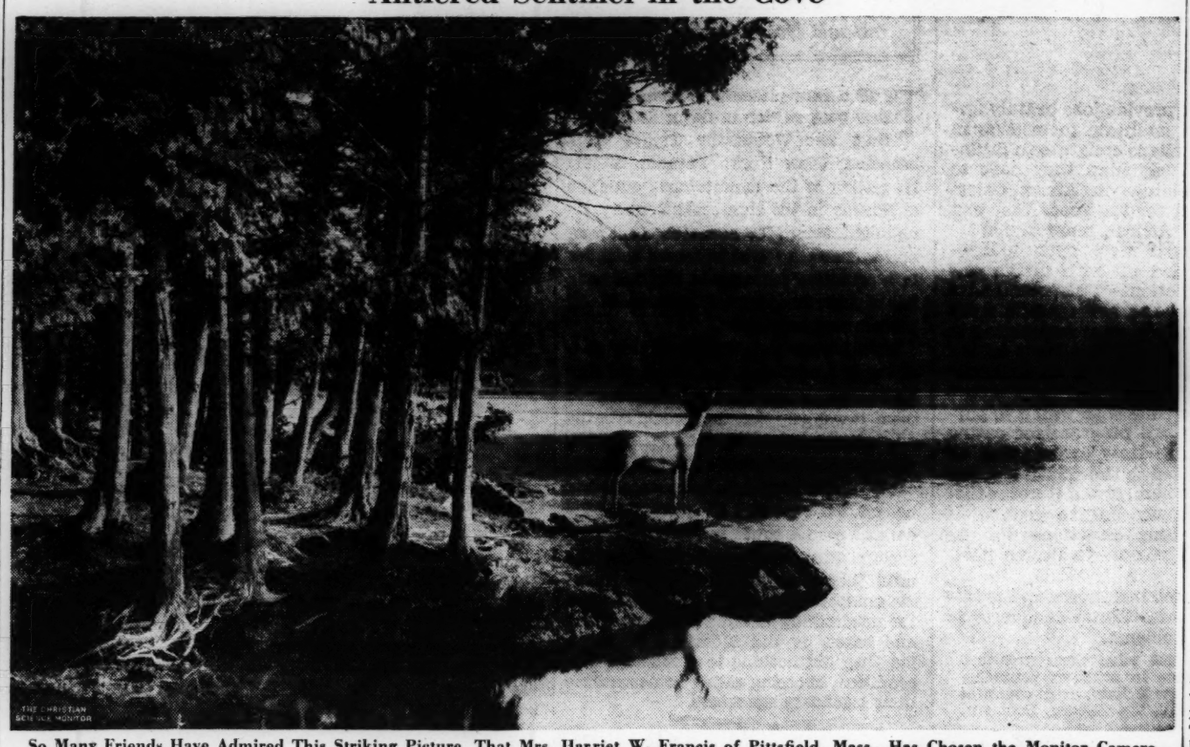
Matches on a Bottle

AN EQUAL number of matches are given to each person — usually about 20, if six persons are playing. Be sure to select matches which have square sides.

A ginger ale bottle is then stood on the floor, where the players sit. In turn, matches are placed carefully across the mouth of the bottle. The person who knocks any matches off with the one he puts on must take all the spilled matches into his pile.

The object of the game is to see who gets rid of his matches first. It is astonishing how many matches can be put on in this way, sometimes as many as 120.—Priscilla Riddell, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Antlered Sentinel in the Cove



So Many Friends Have Admired This Striking Picture, That Mrs. Harriet W. Francis of Pittsfield, Mass., Has Chosen the Monitor Camera Club as the Fitting Channel for Sharing It. The Stag Was Nosed Into the Breeze and Was Not Aware of the Presence of the Camera Fan, A. P. Yates. Incidentally, Pictures for the Camera Club Should Be Glossy Prints (No Negatives); and Full Details (Including Name and Address of Sender) Should Be on the Back of Each. One Dollar Apiece Is Paid for Pictures Accepted

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Downfall of Dagon

WHEN the Philistines had captured the famous and sacred "ark of God" as a result of their victory over the Israelites, they brought it to Ashdod and placed it in the temple of one of their pagan deities, Dagon, the fish-god (compare the Hebrew word dag—meaning "fish"). On visiting this shrine the following morning, they were amazed and startled to find that their idol had fallen to the ground before the ark (I Sam. 5:3); however, they set it in its accustomed place, only to discover within a few hours that it had again crashed to the earth, while on this occasion "the head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold" (verse 4).

Panic-stricken by the downfall of their supposed deity and by other calamities which came upon them at the same time, the men of Ashdod lost no time in sending to another city this "ark of God," to the presence of which they attributed these various misfortunes (verse 8f.).

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The present trend indicates that by midsummer this country will be heavily infested with candidates and Major Bowes' amateur road units.

Troy (N. Y.) Record: Joseph Stalin runs Russia on a salary of a bit more than $3 a day. We haven't heard, but perhaps some member of his family helps out by writing a column.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: Between 4000 and 5000 postmasters are still Republicans. For that matter, they're the stillest of all Republicans.

Punch: "Some men never take their hats off to anybody," says a writer. And how on earth do they get their hair cut?

Life: Then there's the die-hard who thinks the world is flat and the music goes sideways and sideways.

In Lighter Vein

A Word a Day

A company of colored recruits had received an announcement they would be drilled on the morrow on how to attack a fortification.

When the company had been dismissed, a big, awkward private approached the corporal in charge of his squad and asked: "What am a fortification?"

The corporal seemed to swell with contempt at such ignorance. "Don't you know no 'rithmetic at all? Everybody knows dat a fortification ain't nuthin' more'n two twentifications."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Unfamiliar Faces

Mrs. de Fashion (at children's party): "Marguerite!"

Nursemaid: "Yes, madam?"

Mrs. de Fashion: "It's time for us to go home. Which of these children is mine?" — *Whitewright* (Texas) *Sun.*

The Drawback

A moderator of the Church of Scotland arrived at a country station to catch a train, only to discover that it had left five minutes earlier. He remonstrated with a porter, and asked if it would not have been possible to inform intending passengers of the change.

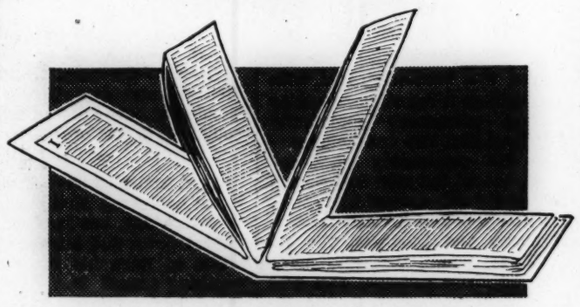
The porter merely made reply: "Ye may be moderator, and ye may be a D. D., but if ye were a can o' mulk the railway wad think mair o' ye."—*Tit-Bits.*

Figures of Speech

"You are expected," said the serious adviser, "to work for the interests of the nation and not solely for your own constituency."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "Times have changed. Formerly when summer came around I was supposed to 'mend my fences.' Now I am expected to burn my bridges."—*Washington Star.*

For That Lecture



THE material to be used for the folder is of approximately the same weight as that used in manila filing folders, and can be obtained from stationery stores in large sheets, which can easily be cut to the size desired. The particular dimensions of this particular holder are 3 inches by 13, but they can be varied. This particular size adapts itself both to being carried in a pocket or bag and to being filed.

The printed report of the lecture should be cut in strips and pasted together. (Care should be taken in trimming the columns to leave a small margin at the bottom of each strip so that the next column can be pasted on this margin). When the lecture is pasted in one entire strip, the top may be pasted to the top of the folder (leave a small margin at the top); then the lecture should be folded back and forth and the last part should be pasted to the bottom of the folder.

For convenience, a gummed label may be pasted on the back of the folder. This label may contain the lecturer's name, the name of the lecture, and the date, if desired.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Garbage Containers

IN THE ordinances of a small western city an alert young man has discovered a source of worth-while income, and at the same time he has given a genuine service.

These ordinances state that all garbage must be wrapped and tied before being placed in the garbage can. Housewives continually find themselves out of paper when garbage is to be disposed of, or else the wet garbage soaks through the paper and the whole parcel goes to pieces.

Buying a quantity of light, strong cardboard from a paper wholesaler, this young man cut it into shape for quickly folding into boxes. He got his patterns by taking apart a factory-made box. By using heavy shears he was able to cut out three or four boxes at a time. He secured the sides in place by means of an office hand punch which put in a wire staple and clinched it. In each box he put a rubber band cut from an old tire tube. When the box was filled, this band was slipped around it, securely closing the top and strengthening the whole thing. He made these boxes in two sizes, one and two quarts, and by leaving the tops open, he was able to stack them one within the other in a small space.

He has found he can sell these cheaply enough to appeal to most housewives and still make a profit. Several stores have undertaken to handle them for him at a nominal commission.—J. K., Ponoka, Alta.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. —Cowper.
2. Crowning, Crowing, Rowing, Owing, Wing, Win, In, I.
3. 79 pineapples.
4. Fir, Aster, Opal, Oregon.
5. George Underwood, Andover, Massachusetts.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Change of Title

Question: If a church votes to change the name of its central committee from "board of directors" to "executive board," and amends its bylaws to that effect, is it necessary to change its articles of incorporation under the state law?

Answer: Just what step would be necessary in the case outlined above would have to be ascertained by reference to the statutes. The state laws relative to incorporated bodies, particularly religious corporations, vary. It would depend also upon whether the central committee or board were named in the charter or articles of incorporation. In some states it would be sufficient to file a supplementary affidavit.

A Word a Day

What's In a Name

BANNISTER is an occupative surname. It stands for *Balestier*, which in its turn is a French word for one who handled the cross-bow. The English tongue did not take kindly to this, as to many other French words, and altered it to *Bannister*, and also to *Ballister* and *Balster*, both of which became established surnames. In ancient records the name appears in the Latin form, *Balistarius*.

Burton — This is a surname derived from some one of the 60 villages named Burton in England. The popularity of this place name is due to its meaning. The name is from the Anglo-Saxon *burgtun*, and means "borough town," just as *Barton*, nearly as popular, stands for "barley-town," from the Anglo-Saxon *beretun*. The compound surname *Haliburton* means "the holy dwelling."

Charles is a patronymic surname derived from the great king of mediaeval romance, *Charlemagne*. Like *Arthur*, the King of the Round Table, this name has left no derivatives, nor for that matter has *George*, the patron saint of England. In the Old Rolls the name appears as Philip de *Charleye*, and John *Charley*, so that it has come down to us practically unaltered.

Dabbs is a surname from the personal name *Robert*. From this name we have the shortened forms *Rob*, *Hob* and *Dobbs*. In the north of England *Dobbs* became *Dabbs*, in the same way as we have the variants *Roper* and *Raper*.

What They Say

The More Abundant Life

"In the small town, still linked to the soil and having more affinity with the country than with the big city it so mistakenly emulates, people are still aware of the procession of the seasons, seed-time and harvest, sunrise and sunset, the night and its stars, which for the city dweller—his earth plated with concrete, his sky narrowed by brick canyons—have almost ceased to exist."—*Ernest Elmo Calkins.*

Americanism

"Most Americans are still ready to put up a pretty strenuous fight to keep our country from reaching that stage where the people feel so helpless that they are ready to permit some sawdust Caesar to reorganize things along the lines of the totalitarian state."—*Dr. John W. Studebaker.*

Gentlemen

"Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Eden, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Hull all can say what they have to say and still be gentlemen."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

AS THREE women and two men were returning from a pleasure trip, their automobile stalled on a mountain grade about 75 miles from San Diego. It was rather dark; and as they could not determine the exact cause of the trouble, they were in a quandary about their next step.

While they were discussing the situation, a motorcar stopped just behind them and a man inquired about the trouble. When told of the difficulty, he began an expert examination of the car. He soon explained that nothing could be done to it at the present time and place, owing to battery trouble; he added that the only course left was for him to tow the car and party into San Diego, if he could find a rope or chain for this purpose.

He had to drive several miles before he was able to obtain some wire suitable for towing the disabled car; but at last the party was on the way to San Diego.

When rescued and rescuer reached the city, the friend in need insisted on taking the individuals to their respective homes; and this consumed still more of his time, as they lived in different vicinities.

The grateful recipients of this generous consideration were eager to pay their benefactor, but he positively refused any remuneration, saying that to accept any pay would spoil the whole experience and offset the pleasure he had derived from this opportunity to give real service to his fellow beings.

He then proceeded on his way to his own home—about 100 miles distant.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A PORTLAND, Maine, reader writes that prior to the publication of cryptograms in this column, he never attempted to solve one. Now he finds that "it's great fun." And he goes one better—he sends a crypt for other readers to solve.

VRIUYJQAJ SP ZNIEQ CMWC

MJ MWP YJWNRJQ PI BELM;

USPQIB SP MEBPYJ CMWC

MJ VRIUP RI BINJ.

—LIUZJN.

2. A Reducing Exercise

This one reaches us from New York City. Start with the word "CROWNING." Try reducing this to the letter "I" by dropping one letter at a time, each time leaving the remaining letters in order to spell a proper word.

3. Dividing the Pineapples

A Chicago reader shares the following problem: "Three men, stranded on an island, collect all the available pineapples, which are to be divided equally. During the night Mr. A decides to count them before the others awaken, and he divided the number into three equal parts, there being one left over which he discards. He hides his portion. A little later Mr. B. has the same idea. He divides the pineapples into three equal parts, there being one left over, which he discards. He, too, hides his portion. Mr. C. then awakens with the same idea. He does exactly as Mr. A and Mr. B have done before him. In the morning when they all arise, they divide the remaining pineapples, there being one left over, which they dicard. How many pineapples were there to begin with?

4. Hidden Words

From a Wellesley, Mass., reader, came the following sentences. Locate the hidden words.

1. A deposit of iron ore was discovered. (a tree)
2. Flora sternly looked at her. (a flower)
3. They will develop a large tract of land. (a gem)
4. Two more gondoliers came into sight. (a State)

The letters in each hidden word will be found in their correct order in each sentence.

5. Rebus

And since this seems to be developing into a readers' column today, we'll wind up with a good old-timer which comes from a Dorchester, Mass., reader. This is how a man's name and correct address is said to have appeared on an envelope. Can you decipher it?

Wood
George
Massachusetts

Hint for Cryptographers: Today's crypt is a quotation from "Cowper."

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Resolve

YOU may be whatever you resolve to be. Determine to be something. "I cannot" never accomplished anything. "I will try" has wrought wonders.—*J. Hawes.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poetic Rivalry*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Onlookers*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Roman Triumph

ITALY is satisfied. Il Duce says so. And who should know better? When Italy was dissatisfied it was Mussolini who felt it. When Italy wanted to wage a war against Ethiopia, who knew best that Italy wanted to do so? Not the Italians, at any rate; the war was unpopular with them when it started. But Mussolini knew—even if they didn't—what his people wanted.

Now they have it. Or at any rate, Mussolini says so: "Believe me, this victory in East Africa puts Italy into the group of 'satisfied' powers." Thus he is quoted.

Satisfied—with what? What is this dissatisfaction that ambitious national leaders exploit? And do they really eradicate the causes of dissatisfaction?

Perhaps Italy's dissatisfaction was only sentimental.

The stain of Adowa had to be removed, maybe. Or national pride demanded an increase of colonial possessions. But the conquest of Ethiopia does not rewrite or expunge from history the barbarous mutilation of Italian troops at Adowa. On the contrary it has written another chapter of barbarity.

As for national pride in colonial possessions, is that so different from personal pride in any material possession? Can that pride be satisfied by anything other than the admiration of others for the possessor of some desirable object, or the envy of others, or at the very best their unselfish joy at a neighbor's success? Who admires this Italian conquest, or envies the Italians that particular part of the world called Ethiopia, or rejoices in the defeat of a small member of the League of Nations by an unlawful war?

Or perhaps Italy's dissatisfaction was economic.

True, militarism tends to expand a population faster than is economically feasible. Government-subsidized birth-rates have small relation to the number of jobs available, or to the space in which peoples must live together. But will conquest of Ethiopia provide jobs in Italy unless Italians can maintain themselves in Ethiopia? Will Italians emigrate to Ethiopia any more freely than they have to Italy's other holdings in Africa unless there is a market for the goods they can produce on their African plantations?

If world markets were open today—instead of boarded up with tariffs and other trade restrictions—Italy would have had access to all the raw materials she could use. Raw materials are clamoring to be sold. But the people who want to buy them cannot do so because they cannot sell their own products and thus secure the money and credits with which to purchase. Has Il Duce's program for easing economic strain in Italy by invading an African state added to the solution of the fundamental problem, or did it not rather aggravate Italy's own burden under that problem by adding sanctions to the already existing barriers to Italian prosperity?

Sir Normal Angell has shown up the fallacy of pursuing territorial conquests to solve economic problems:

> Conquest does not solve these problems. They are as severe in countries possessing great territories, like Britain, as in countries which possess small, like Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland.

But for the moment, Italy is satisfied. Or Mussolini is. Politicians stay in power by knowing how to find unifying issues on which the attention of their populations can be concentrated. There is no unifying issue so simple in its appeal, so strong emotionally, as a war. And if it be a foreign war, so that the people at home can be comparatively comfortable, unexposed to the horrors of the battlefield, and unappraised of the sufferings of their soldiers and the mistakes of officialdom, real solution of fundamental questions can be postponed. In that postponement no doubt are some of the reasons for Premier Mussolini's satisfaction today. National leaders are satisfied when they can make the people think that the people are satisfied.

Appraising a Prize Play

MANY persons, understandably, are wondering why the Pulitzer prize play award went to "Idiot's Delight," by Robert E. Sherwood, rather than to "Winterset," by Maxwell Anderson, or "Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. To be sure, there were some people whom "Winterset" made slightly uncomfortable because of its challenge to the spectators: What is your attitude toward justice? But if one could acknowledge himself guilty in the abstract as a member of a society that tolerated injustice in many guises, it was possible to sit before the play in absorbed interest, even if one could not go the whole way with the author in his theory that modern colloquialisms may be expressed in blank verse, seriously.

Many socially minded persons thought that "Dead End" might win the award because it showed how environment tends to make gangsters of boys in the slums. The author made it clear that slums are a part of the general guilt, though he put his message in the form of a melodramatic entertainment. Again a play which some persons found uncomfortable.

Only persons of sensibility, apparently, who object to being subjected to pointless disgust, object to "Idiot's Delight." It is a jolly show, according to majority opinion, with its two popular stars, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. He masquerades as a cheap hoofer from America, and she as a mysterious demimonde, an old flame of his. Their reunion largely constitutes the play's action. For further spice there is a night club floor show. The cast represents a miscellaneous group of persons caught in a European war zone some time in the conjectural future.

Socially the merit of Mr. Sherwood's play resides in its antimilitarism whenever the incidents and discussions touch upon warmaking. Its demerit is that the personages are mostly vulgar and ill mannered. Their degenerate talk is so vicious that it causes squeamish spectators' hair to curl. They feel no inclination to laugh at the intended humor. As compared with "Winterset" and "Dead End," which never resort to foulness to raise laughter, it is not apparent in what particulars "Idiot's Delight" was preferred to either of them—according to the terms of the award—as "the American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational power and value of the stage."

It would appear that these ends can better be served by plays that by inference inculcate good manners and good morals than by a play—however praiseworthy its pacifist intimations—that depicts "amusingly" civilization in defeat.

Building for Beauty

NOW that the Adelphi section, long a London landmark, is finally coming down, one might perhaps wonder what is its last message to the twentieth century. No doubt Robert and John Adam, who built it, would not be loath that this message should be connected with architecture.

The main thing about the designs of the Adam brothers is not that they were based on classical Renaissance models, but that they tried to combine a whole group of single buildings and fuse them into a single whole. Nowhere did they succeed better than in the Adelphi, which they planned as a fine and dignified arrangement of streets and avenues that should give to the slope between the Strand and the Thames an appearance not inferior to the famous ruins of Spolato.

A clear grasp of the fundamentals lying back of the conception of the Adelphi would do much to add beauty to the large suburbs that seem to arise almost overnight on the outskirts of big modern cities. In these places the tendency is to build in terms of detached and semidetached villas, and in consequence there often springs up a mass of jumbled little houses not designed in any very clear relation to each other, which soon gives a shabby and forlorn appearance to the neighborhood.

The Adam method of thinking in terms of streets and districts rather than of single dwellings has in part been adopted in the great blocks of flats of some continental cities, and underlies many schemes of town planning. But there is room for its extended use.

Homer and Helen

REALLY, something should be done about it. After fussing about and excavating layers and layers of the débris of ancient civilizations, erudite archaeologists now tell us that Helen of Troy didn't elope with Paris.

Unkindest cut of all, the "too beauteous Helen" wasn't at the bottom of the unpleasantness between the Trojans and the Greeks. Because there never was such a lady. These learned professors say she is only a myth. Shattered, and gone the way of all the other *illusions perdues*, is the spectacle of the fair and flirtatious Helen, repentant of her fickleness, turning to domesticity and a spinning wheel (the latter had to be golden, of course).

Homer certainly does nod. Consider, for instance, that other awful *faux pas* about the invulnerability of Achilles. You remember that no matter how wide open he left himself, he never had to take the count. He might stay down till the referee counted nine, but he was up before he got to ten, until one sad day Paris, unfairly abetted by Apollo, who was acting umpire, jabbed him on the heel. And to think of the generations of schoolboys who have groaned over weary pages of Greek, only to find out that all that stuff about his being invulnerable just wasn't so; for if the author of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" were consistent, why did Achilles refuse to enter into any little scrap until he was all wrapped up in celestial armor?

For our part, we intend to go right on believing that the lovely Helen was a joyous maiden who was careless about how many fraternity pins she collected from Greek and Trojan collegians alike just as we believe in the wooden horse that ambled into Troy and are certain that Cleopatra's nose was of just the proper length.

AN ITEM of doubtful interest is that the Dionne quintuplets have never been spanked. One of them had a habit of crawling out of bed, and the nurse got up and put her back seventy-one times before the baby was trained. Perhaps if the nurse had to go back the seventy-second time the baby would have got its spanking.

Hall of the Mountain King

Book News of the Day

IT IS a rare pleasure to come upon a new book as rich in flavor as BEYOND SING THE WOODS, by Trygve Gulbranssen (New York: Putnam. $2.50). Its setting is the mountainous outlands of Norway in the eighteenth century, its main characters the powerful, regal men and women who lived in feudal splendor in a primitive countryside. But the book has a universal appeal because of its wisdom and heartiness.

Main protagonists are the mighty men of the Björndal clan, for whom old Ane Hamarrbö prophesied great wonders. Of them, it was said that they would eventually rise as high as men could rise, though none understood the real significance of this prophecy, not even old Ane herself. For centuries the men of Björndal had been a power in the countryside, accumulating land and wealth by force until they were almost as powerful as the aristocratic Von Galls who dominated the neighboring valley. They were feared and hated by the Björkland peasants, but they did nothing to ameliorate this condition, choosing rather to accentuate their legendary fierceness.

* * *

The story opens with Torgeir Björndal going single handed into the woods on a bear hunt after the peasants came to plead with him to save their community from the maddened beast. It is significant that he went, not so much to help the peasants, but to avenge the loss of some of his own kin in contests with bears of the same breed as the one he was seeking. Vengeance had always been one of the main motivating instincts of the Björndal men, and Torgeir went to his own destruction by yielding to it.

His son, Dag, proud of the blood of ancient chieftains which coursed through him, was familiar with the prophecy accorded his family, but he did not realize that he would be the one to fulfill it. The story of his gradual transformation from a vengeful, headstrong youth to a wise and kind man makes one of the most moving character studies of recent fiction. When Dag realized the emptiness of riches and vast possessions unless they are used to better the lives of others; when he finally devoted his time and fortune to relieving those he had hitherto oppressed, he had truly risen to the great heights that had been foretold.

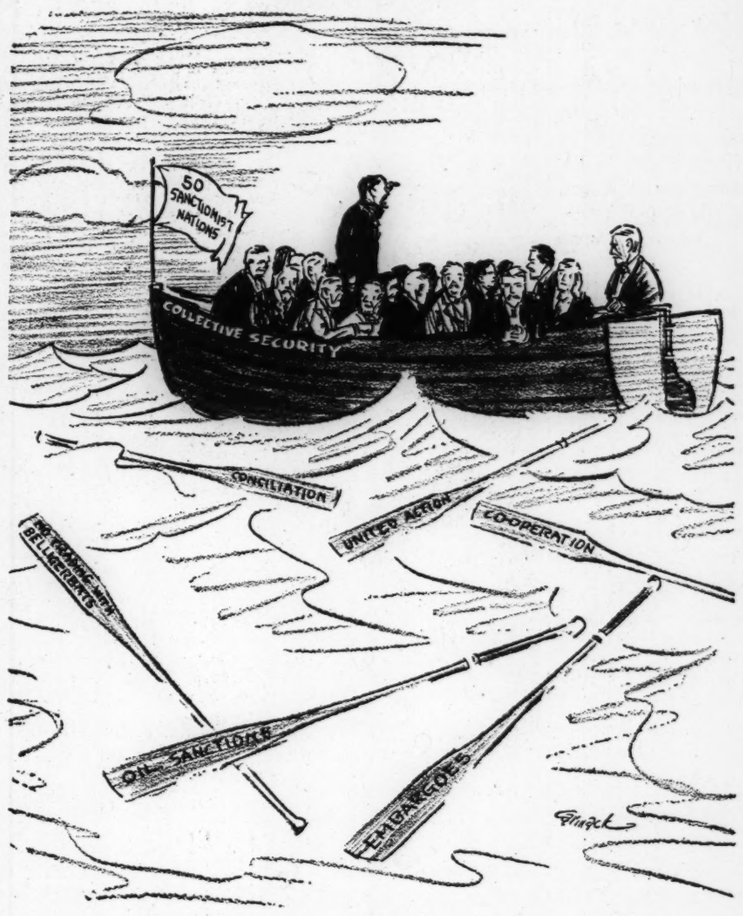
* * *

No longer did Björndal men inspire fear and hate through their aggressiveness and love of power. Dag finally uprooted these evil traditions, and with added strength as a result, governed by kindliness a prosperous community which rendered him love and homage.

Dag is the dominating character throughout, but all the men and women are superlatively well-drawn: The gentle Dorothea who gave Dag his first conception of mercy and goodness; the old soldier, Klinge; young Dag, and many others in and about Björndal hall. The excellence of characterization, the vibrant yet deeply thoughtful narrative, the magical setting of the old hall and the singing woods beyond, all combine to make one of the finest books of the year.

M. W. S.

Neglected Oars



Frying Pan Alley

MR. TITE walked down Frying Pan Alley, and saw nothing at all—he was pondering how he could creep out of paying his income tax.

* * *

Mrs. Gossip walked down Frying Pan Alley, her eyes popping over all the titbits of gossip she had collected. She had come to the alley to see Mrs. Meek's back room. She had heard that Mrs. Meek had fine new curtains.

Mrs. Gossip looked up at the room and her eyes nearly popped out of her head. Surely those curtains were made of Mrs. Meek's last summer's dress! The dress had caused quite a stir on the avenue, all had wondered which bargain basement it had come from! Now, here was food for thought!

Was-Mrs.-Meek's-dress-made-of-curtains?

Or-were-the-curtains-made-of-Mrs.-Meek's-dress? Mrs. Gossip hurried off, wondering how many of her friends she could tell in one breath!

* * *

A cat squirmed down Frying Pan Alley—tail half-mast. Nothing had come his way that day, but just one used mouse. He sat down and blinked. Was it worth while to wash his face? But hark! a soothing sound! Yes! No! Yes! it was! Fried fish!

"Here's hoping," murmured the cat, and started to wash his face. (Voice from kitchen window) "Well, now, if you can't fry fish better than that, throw it to that cat." Splash! Exit cat with fish.

A boy kicked a stone down Frying Pan Alley. "What did anything matter?" "Who cares?" Was he not just one of hundreds of boys with very little small change in pocket?

He leaned against the wall. A gray-haired lady at the window above him was trying to open it wider. He looked up, then reached to help her. She gave him a beaming smile.

"Have a cookie! I've just made some."

He took it and gulped it down (what a cookie!).

"Would you like to take some home?" she said. (Would he!)

"See, I can pack some in this little empty box."

A sense of home came over the boy. He had not written home for some weeks—too discouraged! He walked off briskly, whistling as he went.

* * *

A Stranger came to Frying Pan Alley. A tiny rose bud lay near his feet. He picked it up, shaking off the dust.

A small girl was busy making a little mud pie. She placed it in a tin pan. She had found some leaves and scraps of colored paper to decorate it with. The Stranger looked down at her. She looked up at him with wondering eyes. He put in her hand the rose bud. The little girl smiled shyly, then placed in his hand her little mud pie.

Two little boys ran up to her and said, "You mustn't speak to strangers."

The little girl looked up at the tall figure—wonder still in her eyes. "He isn't a stranger," she whispered.

V. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Courtesy Across the Counter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The pointed and pertinent editorial, "Courtesy Across the Counter," in the Monitor pleased me so much that I cannot refrain from writing you to express my especial appreciation for it. Low wages, in the opinion of many today, is the worst form of business crimes and the fundamental and direct cause of unemployment, poverty and depressions. Depressions are business depressions, caused by unfair business practices among too large a group of business men, and they are not the fault of the Government. Fair-minded business men know this well. It is a point which needs to be understood clearly by all people. That it is not yet clearly understood is patent, for the Government is often blamed (whether Hoover or Roosevelt) in attempting to heal the wounds caused by bad business practices, while the blame should be put where it belongs, in order to make genuine progress in rectifying things.

Department stores, or stores of any kind, should be the strongest advocates of high wages, if for no other reason than that their business depends upon it. They should be exemplars in this direction, too. However, in far too many instances they have been and are among the lowest wage payers. One looks in vain for any hint of such a condition in the daily press, probably because of fear of losing advertising revenue. Hence it is refreshing and stimulating to read in your editorial, "In too many cities, unhappily, store wages are notoriously below subsistence level. Abuses such as sending employees home on rainy or stormy mornings are too common, to the loss of the day's pay being added carfare which their meager wages can ill-afford." There is no legitimate excuse for such a condition, in the face of the personal wealth of store owners, even though there has been considerable shrinkage in this direction in the past few years.

Low wage paying is the worst enemy of business as well as of the worker. When will it be thoroughly understood universally that the paying of low wages is perhaps the greatest single crime, in result, against society in general, including all classes, the poor and the rich, the fair-dealing business man and his reprehensible counterfeit? We are approaching that knowledge, but there is still plenty of room for enlightenment in this direction.

BURKE C. MORRISSEY

Chicago, Ill.

"History Need Not Repeat"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "History Need Not Repeat," you say that a "decisive week" was a certain seven days in January, 1906. Are you sure of this? At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 a letter from Thomas Carlyle to The Times had a powerful effect in preventing the British Government from intervening on behalf of France, such was the temper of the time.

After 1870 English people were more and more brought up in an atmosphere of antagonism to Germany and of jealousy of German prosperity. "Made in Germany" were bywords in England in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The Emperor, William II, on coming to the throne in 1888, thought he saw his country's merchant marine at the mercy of the British Fleet, just as Americans have thought they saw their own merchant marine in a similar position. Consequently, on the fall of Bismarck, there began a race between the German Admiralty and the British, this race being made possible on the one hand by the mental attitude of our people, and on the other by the arrogance of the Prussian militarists. The race was really the effect of the mental state of the two peoples. In the first years of this century the British Fleet was concentrated in the North Sea—the admirals wanted to be "ready," and the country acquiesced.

Gradually the Triple Entente became "ready," determined not to be bullied by Prussian militarism; gradually the Triple Alliance (dominated by Germany) thought it saw itself being encircled by a powerful coalition. The final result was a frightful conflagration lasting for four years. This thing was really brought to pass by an immense mountain of falsity in the thought of hundreds of millions of people. I think the "week" in January, 1906, was an aggravation of this state of thought, but only one of many similar aggravations covering a long period of years. It was clearly in no way "decisive."

WILLIAM C. BROOKES

London, Eng.

[Editor's Note.—History is always a process, but the French and English military conversations held in that week of 1906 opened a channel and—lacking a reversal of the trend of thinking which Mr. Brookes so well explains—the process swept on to 1914 and 1936.]

"In the Merry Month of May"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The caption, "Beauty of Silence," on Mr. Frederick Penn's letter printed in the Monitor, to my thought is misplaced.

I was born and reared in New York City. I saw Harlem and Washington Heights grow from farms to their present size, and was also employed in the business section of "downtown" in those days. I can almost hear now the strains of a "tin-panny" hurdy-gurdy playing the strains of "Sweet Rosy O'Grady" or even "The Rusty Can Opener" ("Cavalleria Rusticana"). The hurdy-gurdy men used to come with the budding and blossoming of spring and many young people danced in the street to the sweet tunes. Springtime to me was always a taste of heaven, and this old, rusty, "tin-panny" hurdy-gurdy was an essential part of it. The music of the hurdy-gurdy was never noise to me. It had its place, just as opera has its place. I've listened to it for hours at a stretch.

Often "we girls" in Mrs. Merchant's Millinery Shop opposite the old Waldorf-Astoria used to pass the hat for the grinder and he'd play for at least an hour almost every day. Did we know we were working? No—a bit of the glorious springtime was brought in to us through the beautiful "tin-panny" strains of the hurdy-gurdy.

Even the wind, rain and babbling brook make a noise. Would Mr. Penn silence them in the quiet countryside?

(MRS.) SUSANNA PAYNE ROGERS

Trenton, N. J.

Congress as Jurists?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. George B. Cochran in your issue makes the usual assumption that a court is infallible; that if the court says a law is unconstitutional, then it is.

When the Congress, elected by the people for purpose of legislation and given by the Constitution the sole right to legislate, is overruled by a body which the Constitution has not given the right to legislate, and which is not elected, the will of the people is overruled. Since the Constitution gives Congress the power to legislate and does not give it to the courts, Congress should have the right to determine that an act is constitutional where it determines legislative policy.

EDWARD M. WINSTON

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The Wide Horizon

For Freedom to Trade

(Excerpts From an Address Before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States)

By Cordell Hull
United States Secretary of State

(First of Two Articles)

THE foreign trade program of this Government is based fundamentally upon what to us is an indisputable assumption—namely, that our domestic recovery can be neither complete nor durable unless our surplus-creating branches of production succeed in regaining at least a substantial portion of their lost foreign markets.

Our production of cotton, lard, tobacco, fruits, copper, petroleum products, automobiles, machinery, electrical and office appliances, and a host of other specialties is geared to a scale of operation the output of which exceeds domestic consumption by 10 to 50 per cent.

In his message to Congress recommending the passage of the Trade Agreement Act, the President urged the need of restoring foreign markets in order that our surplus-producing industries may be "spared in part, at least, the heartbreaking readjustments that must be necessary if the shrinkage of American foreign commerce remains permanent."

Our needs are clear: we must induce foreign countries to mitigate the obstructions which they place in the way of our shipments to their markets, and we must free our export trade from disruptive discrimination directed against it. In what ways and by what means can we provide for these needs?

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When we were formulating our basic policy, there were two ways open to us to make our vital contribution to the process of economic demobilization. We could undertake a downward revision of our tariff by unilateral and autonomous action, in the hope that other nations would, as a result, also begin to move away from their present suicidal policies in the field of foreign trade. Or else we could, by the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements, attempt a mitigation of trade barriers on a reciprocal basis.

We chose the second course as offering by far the better promise of trade improvement. An autonomous reduction of our tariff would provide no assurance that our example would be followed by other nations or, if it would be followed, that the resulting mitigation of trade barriers would, in fact, apply to those commodities which are of the greatest interest to us. On the other hand, the bilateral method, combined with the principle of equality of treatment contemplates simultaneous action by many countries and, in its effects, operates to drive down excessive trade barriers throughout the world.

The process of negotiating foreign trade agreements of this type involves a task of enormous difficulty and complexity. In carrying it out, all appropriate divisions of the Government participate in a series of interdepartmental committees, and thus bring to bear upon the problem their specialized knowledge and judgment.

Our officials who are concerned with carrying out this complicated process of preparation and negotiation are actuated by only one purpose: to administer the Trade Agreements Act cautiously, conservatively, and practically, with the best interests of the country as a whole as their sole guide, and thus to carry out, scrupulously and accurately, the instructions and policy of Congress within the limits prescribed in the act. They are free, so far as is humanly possible, from partisan considerations. I do not know the politics of most of the persons engaged in this important task. I only know that some of them have had a long experience in practical business affairs, that some of them have devoted their lives to the study of industry, or agriculture, or trade, or tariffs, or economics in general. I know that each agreement, forged by their combined effort, represents an effective instrument for reopening the channels of international trade on an economic and constructive basis.

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Our second primary need in the field of foreign commerce is the freeing and safeguarding of our export trade from adverse discrimination on the part of foreign nations. It is clear that the mere mitigation of the tariff, quota and other burdensome obstructions to our trade is not sufficient to enable us to regain our foreign markets; it is also necessary that the customs treatment accorded to our goods in each such market be at least as favorable as that accorded to the goods of our foreign competitors. In recent years, our trade has suffered greatly because some of our competitors have secured, in many of our most important markets, exclusive advantages which have resulted in serious discrimination against us.

We could have embarked upon a similar line of policy. We, too, could have attempted to negotiate arrangements embodying exclusive advantages for our export trade. But it was clear to us from the outset that such a policy would have provided but a precarious safeguard for our trade. It would merely have served as an incentive for each of our competitors to seek further exclusive advantages, which would have immediately set up new discriminations against our trade—to be overcome by us in turn by means of new negotiations.